INSURANCE
All Indian Companies have done well in 1929
13

The Bombay Chronicle

VOL. XVIII NO 177– BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

"I SHALL AGAIN DEFY TYRANNICAL POLICE ORDERS."
—PANDIT MALAVIYA.

DEPRESSED CLASSES HAVE BEEN THE WORST SUFFERERS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

—:o:—

Swaraj Is Their Only Salvation

WHO MADE INDIA THE LAND OF CHRONIC POVERTY?

SELF-GOVERNMENT WILL CREATE UNITY IN DIVERSITY.

Edmund Burke On "Distrust"

"Was not the Ulster movement one of Civil Disobedience and did not the best of British politicians support and participate in it?" asked Dr. Ambedkar in his address to the Depressed classes, though he added that the time was not yet opportune for launching it.

After a scathing condemnation of British rule in India supported by facts and figures, Dr. Ambedkar proved that the Depressed classes had been the worst sufferers. Their only salvation, he asserted emphatically, was Swaraj.

Quoting parallels from other post-war States, where self-Government had been a success, dispite diversity of creeds and races, Dr. Ambedkar observed that Swaraj would prove the most effective unifying factor in India as well.

He explained his distrust of the so-called upper classes in India by quoting Burke's famous saying: "Better to be despised for too anxious apprehensions, than ruined by too confident a security."

NEHRU SAFEGUARDS—ILLUSORY ?

The following are extracts from Dr. Ambedkar's presidential address at the first session of the All-India Depressed Classes Congress at Nagpur on Friday:—

The one question that is looming large in the horizon to-day is, "Is it possible for the peoples of India to become one united self-governing community?" It has been pointed out that the Indian people are composed of a large number of distinct races; that they profess various religions antagonistic in their creeds and diverse in their rites; that they speak different languages and are separated from each other by discordant prejudices, by conflicting social usages and by opposing marial interest. The question is asked how can a heterogeneous mass of humanity function as a self-governing community? There are hard facts and no wise man can ignore the bearing which they must necessarily have upon the question of self-government in India. But admitting these hard facts, what is the conclusion to be drawn from them?

FEW PARALLELS.

Gentlemen, before you proceed to pronounce your opinion let me draw your attention to certain facts equally hard. Consider the position as it obtains in countries like Latvia, Rumania, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Eastonia, and Czecoslovakia. These are new States which have come into being after the close of the great war of 1914 which was fought with the avowed object of establishing the principle of self-government throughout the world. These newly constituted States are all of them self-governing sovereign, independent states, each supreme in its external and internal affair. What are the internal social conditions in these States? You will be surprised to know that they are as bad as in India, if not worse. In Latvia there are Letts, Russians, Jews and Germans, besides other nationalities. In Lithuania there are Lithuanians, Jews, Poles and Russians in addition to other smaller minorities. In Yugoslavia there are Serbs, Croates Slovenes, Rumanians, Hungaraians, Albenians, and Germans, not to mention other Slav people. In Estonia there are Eustonians, Russians, Germans and other small groups. In Czechoslovakia there are Czechs, Germans, Megyars, Ruthinians and others. In Hungary there are Magayrs, Germans and Slovaks. Different by race and language these groups form so many warring nations within their respective States. There is not even that religious unity to cement these heterogenous elements into a common whole. You will find amongst them four or five different sorts of Catholics. There are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholick, Czechoslovak Catholics. Besides Catholics, you have Evangelicals, Jews, Protestants, not to mention the many small creeds that prevail there.

WHY NOT INDIA?

Is the Indian cosmos more bewildering, more heterogeneous than the human cosmos we find in these countries? I dare say it is not. In making your decision about India you shall have to take cognisance of these facts if your judgment is to be honest, independent judgment. Gentlemen, is there any answer to the question that arises as a result of this comparison that if Latvia, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Roumania, with all their difference of race, creed, language and culture, can function as united self-governing communities why cannot India?

It seems to me, to insist that the divergent elements in a country shall be one united whole before it can have the blessings of self-government is sometimes to reverse the order of things and to ignore the unifying effects of the great process of self-government. It is given to very few countries to have within their boundaries a homogeneous people connected by one language, one religion and one culture. But there are many in which as a result of historical, geographical and political factors, sets of peoples, differing in their creeds, in their languages and in their cultures, have been intermingled. Such people could never have become heirs to a system of self-government which is theirs to-day, if the rule of homogeneity had been applied to them in all its absolutistic rigour.

UNIFYING FACTOR.

And after all is said and done, has not the system of self-government itself been the cause of unification of many a people who in its absence would have remained as discordant and as distinct as they were in their original condition? Has not the self-governing constitution adopted by the German Empire been the cause of the unification of the German people? I venture to say, self-government would be the most potent instrument for the realisation of that ideal.

FACING FACTS.

You will no doubt ask, is this diversity of conditions and peoples prevalent in India a matter of no consequence? Need we not take it into account in framing the constitution for a self-governing India? I say without hesitation that we must. In a self-governing India which did not recognize the

(Continued on page 10).

ATTEMPTED ATTACK ON COMMISSIONER?

Alleged Revolutionary Arrested.

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Telegraphic information from Jhansi says that a revolutionary was caught red-handed with a bomb and a pistol in hte verandah of the Commissioner's House at 10-45 this morning when he was on the point of committing an outrage. On being arrested he is reported to have admitted that his intention was to throw the bomb on the Commissioner.—A. P.

FRESH OUTRAGES AT SUKKUR.

—:o:—

Trouble Spreading-North.

KARACHI, Aug. 8.

Another outbreak of rioting occurred at Sukkur at one o'clock this morning. Two persons have been killed and seven wounded. Details are lacking. Dacoities are reported from Sukkur, Rohri and Panoakil Talukas. Armed police have been sent to the following five villages for protection, Kandhari, Mando Dairo, Cyak Ruk and Bagerji. Trouble is spreading to the north.—A. P.

HISSAR SHOOTING TRAGEDY NOT COMMUNAL

—:o:—

A Dacoit Responsible For Wholesale Murders.

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

The 'Civil and Military Bazettee' now reports that the shooting tragedy at Hissar on July 23 was not connected with the communal tension which had subsided by that time. The perpetrator of the crime was a dacoit named Harphulsingh who shot dead seven Muslims and five Hindus, wounded one two Hindus and one Muslim, and later killed and looted some Hindu money-lenders. —A P.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE PRISONERS.

—:o:—

Removed To Cells & Artificially Fed?

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

The "Tribune" understands that the conspiracy case prisoners have been removed to solitary cells and that artificial feeding has been started from yesterday. —A. P.

Bohra Priest In Delhi.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 8.

His Holiness Sirdar Syedina Moulana Saifuddin, High Priest of the Daudi Bohra Community who arrived here on Saturday last been attending a number of functions arranged specially to meet him. The local Muslims gave him a party at Maiden's Hotel last evening where over two hundred Hindus and Mussalmans had gathered to welcome him.

His Holiness will be entertained this evening at the Aminia School.

13 CRORES OF NEW LOAN FROM SMALL INVESTORS.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

I understand that out of 29 1/2 crores subscribed for the New Goverement Loan 13 crores were received from small investors throughout the country.

Nawab of Ranpur is arriving here on the 12th inst. as the guest of the Viceroy.

SAPRU CONTRADICTS AZAD.

What Did He Actually Say?

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"My attention has been drawn to the statement of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad issued from New Delhi to the effect that I had been telling certain Congressmen that Government is inclined to concede Dominion Status with certain reservations forthwith and that I had been drawing too glowing a picture if the whole ayair. I desire to contradict the statement as likely to give rise to misunderstanding of the position both in this country and in England.

Excepting Mahatma Gandhi and Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, with whom Mr. Jayakar and I have discussed the situation jointly, I have talked about the matter only to two other Congressmen, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was not one of them. It is obviously out of question that I can publish what passed between those leaders and myself. I have placed certain facts before them and left them to draw their own conclusions."—A. P.

STILL AWAITING VICEROY'S PLEASURE.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru returned from Lucknow this morning and told the Associated Press:—

"Statements have appeared in the press about Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru having gone to Poona to see Mahatma Gandhi. These statements are premature. I have to-day met them in Naini Jail and am still in communications with His Excellency the Viceroy about their proposed visit to Yeravda."—A. P.

APPEAL TO MUSLIMS.

—:o:—

Maulana Azad In Meerut.

MEERUT, August 8.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acting President of the Congress arrived here yesterday and was accorded warm reception. He was taken in a procession round the city through decorated streets.

Addressing a largely attended meeting Maulana Abul Kalam Azad emphasised that the country had made tremendous sacrifice but he appealed for more in this direction. He appealed to Moslems to join the civil disobedience movement and not fight for communal rights or representation in Councils. Now their case was safe in the hands of the Congress. He asked people not to be scared by peace talks but continue vigorously their work.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad left for Delhi.—A. P.

Forest Law Satyagraha.

—:o:—

YEOTMAL, Aug. 8.

To-day's batch of 9 volunteers was led by Rajampant, District Council Teacher of Kotha. All were arrested. Five were subsequently released.

Baburao Gondhalekar was tried by Mr. Pande, S.D.M., under Section 117 I.P.C., convicted and sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

MAHARAJA OF NABHA'S PETITION DISMISSED.

—:o:—

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

The Madura District and Sessions Judge dismissed the Revision Petition filed by the ex-Maharaja of Nabha, now interned at Kodaikanal against the Order of the Dindigul Divisional Magistrate dismissing the compiaint of the ex-Maharaja against Mr. N. T. Gopalaiengar, retired High Court Judge, Mysore, for alleged extortion and criminal intimidation for money.

The Karur Sub-Magistrate sentenced 3 Satyagrahis who picketed liquor shops to 6 months' rigorous each yesterday.—Free Press.

MEHRALLY BACK TO THE FIELD.

—:o:—

His Comrade's Warm Welcome.

COLLEGE BOYS AND GIRLS TO HONOUR HIM.

The following appeal to the students of Bombay has been issued:

The return of our beloved comrade Sjt. Yusuf Meherally from jail will be hailed by the Student-World and the youth of Bombay as a most welcome event. His enforced absence from our midst has been universally felt, and we feel delighted that he would be once again amidst us, to exercise his dynamic influence on the youth movement.

"We need hardly recall his magnificent services to the students and youth movements of this Presidency. Yusuf Meherally had a lion's share in winning for the youth organisation of Bombay, a premier position in the country. He is one of the finest types of youth, untainted by communalism. The Youth League and the National Militia bear the distinct impress of his pioneer efforts.

Yusuf Meherally offered the first sacrifice on behalf of the students and youth of Bombay, when Mahatma Gandhi made his fervent appeal to us before he set out on his historic march. He was one of the earliest victims of bureaucratic repression and when he returns back unto us, to-day, it is our bounden duty to offer him the most cordial and hearty reception.

SIGNATORIES.

Elphinstone College:—Miss Mani Chubb, Miss Mehta, Gandhy, A. A. Bradley, Miss K. D. Patwardhan, Messrs. J. M. and V. M. Mehta, Ashwin Bhatkhalkar and Gajanan Chagla, Miss Dina Dastur, Miss Madhurika Nanavati, Mr. C. M. Master, Miss P. M. Desai and Mr. J. D. Desai and several others.

Law College:—Mr. Joachim Alwa, Miss J. S. Sangar, Messrs. Charles Mascarenhas, C. L. Kuriyapan, B. J. Vimadalal, Madanlal G. Pittie, I. S. Rao, Servulus Baptista, H. J. Godiwala, N. C. Dalal, N. A. Mody, J. H. Dave, D. G. Gadekar and several others.

Wilson College:—P. M. Roy, Miss M. Mulla, Misses Mary and Elisabeth Mathai, Miss Yamoo Chaudhuri, Mrs. M. S. Ramdas, Messrs. R. N. Vakil, R. D. Nadkarni, S. G. Redkar, P. G. Rangnekar, R. D. Nadkarni, Abraham and several others.

St. Xavier's College:—Miss Anny Moos, Miss C. Heredia, Miss M. J. Boga, Miss G. J. Udwadia, Messrs. G. G. Shimoga, C. G. Trilokekar, Francis X. Rocha-Fernandes, T. K. Shah, C. N. Wadia, G. P. Contractor, R. H. Thakore, S. N. Kapur and several others.

G. S. Medical College:—Miss C. Rohatgi, Isaac Newton Noronha, Imtiyazuddin Kamaluddin Kazi, Rajendra Rohatgi, I. C. Ghai, L. K. Upmanya, G. N. Kowshik and several others.

Grant Medical College:—Messrs. J. N. Madan, B. Sonway, A. Gama-Rose, H. Razvi, M. Deas, H. De Souda, M. Ahmed and several others.

Royal Institute of Science:—Messrs. J. J. Chinoy, M. R. Tambhekar, Y. M. Chakradev, R. M. Joshi, R. D. Asana and several others.

Sydenham College:—Miss Shirin Daver, Messrs. V. N. Gajendragadkar, J. M. Sheth, D. L. Tata, D. N. Butani, P. I. Amin and several others.

BOMBAY'S WELCOME TO MEHERALLY !

—:o:—

War Council's Procession Through City.

Sjt. Y. J. Meherally, Captain of the Congress Volunteers and Secretary of the All-India Youth League, is due to be released from the Byculla Jail to-day (Saturday).

The "War Council" of the Bombay Provincial Congress is making preparations to give him a rousing welcome.

Mr. Meherally was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment on April 11, by Mr. L. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, for violating the salt laws.

PRISONER WHO REFUSED TO BE RELEASED.

—:o:—

Cry Of Independence Has Come To Stay.

"MY BLOOD IS BOILING," SAYS VITHALBHAI PATEL.

"The man who paid the fine of Pandit Malaviya was an enemy of the country," said Sjt. Vithalbhai at the mammoth public meeting held at Chowpatty on Friday to congratulate the incarcerated leaders.

Speaking at Chowpatty, Malaviyaji said he would take the earliest opportunity of defying "tyrannical orders" of the police.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel vehemently denounced the system which could incarcerate Pandit Malaviya and the Sardar. Life in India is not worth living. The shame and humiliation of slavery was becoming unbearable." He asked the public to watch the issue of the Peshawar Enquiry Report and learn the truth about the happenings on the Frontier.

UNKNOWN PERSON PAYS PANDITJI'S FINE.

A surprise was sprung by the jail authorities of the Arthur Road Prison when they released Pandit Malaviya at about 5. on Friday evening. The Jail Superintendent intimated to Panditji that his fine of Rs. 100 had been paid by a person whose name he was not at liberty to disclose, and insisted that Malaviyaji should not remain in the prison a moment longer.

Pandit Malaviya drove home and then made a dramatic appearance at a mammoth public meeting on Chowpatty Sands held the same evening to congratulate the Congress leaders on their arrest and conviction.

When the audience noticed Malaviyaji entering the place, there were shouts of "Malaviyaji released" and the crowd indulged in tumultuous rejoicings. As Pandit Malaviya mounted the platform he was given a deafening ovation.

"I AM ASHAMED".

"I confess I am positively ashamed to be out of jail, when Sardar Vallabhbhai and many of my sisters are still there. The person who paid my fine has certainly done me an unfriendly act and has also done disservice to the country" said Pandit Malaviya narrating the story of release to the hearers who listened spellbound.

At the outset Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that the Congress Committee had convened the meeting to congratulate their incarcerated leaders whose crime was that they took part in the Tilak Day Procession. She was happy to announce that one of their most revered leaders had just been released and was in their midst. She then requested Pandit Malaviya to address the meeting.

STORY OF HIS RELEASE.

"I am sure, you never imagined that I would make my appearance at this meeting" said Malaviyaji in opening his speech. He himself had not even dreamt of coming out of the jail so soon. He went to jail feeling quite happy and thought he would have an opportunity of studying the "Bhagwat" and reading the "Mahabharata". In his spare moments he would discuss political problem with his distinguished colleagues in jail like Sardar Vallabhbhai, Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram and Mr. Sherwani.

At about 4 that evening a man from the Jail Superintendent came to his cell and informed him that somebody wished to see him. He had no idea who that person was but thought it was his son who had come with milk for him. He, therefore, went to the Superintendent's room.

The Superintendent told him

(Continued on page 9.)

INTERVIEWS WITH GANDHIJI.

His List Too Long For Government.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The authorities have so circumscribed the question of interviews Mahatmaji should have with his family and friends that there is no other honourable course left open to him except to give up the idea of seeing his people. The only interview he had was on the 21st of May, a full fortnight after his incarceration. In the following week Mrs. Perin Captain, Miss Slade and myself went to Yeravda but had to come back without an interview as permission was refused to Mrs. Captain on the ground of her being not a relative although no objection was taken this time or on the previous occasion for Miss Slade who also happened to be a non-relative. Since then there has been no interviews as permission to friends who are as closely attached to the person of Gandhiji as his dearest relatives are has been refused. It is too well known a fact that for him there is hardly any difference between friends and family. In order to remove whatever embarrassment the authorities might feel in allowing friends to interview without previously knowing them, Gandhiji submitted a list of friends to which only, the selection from time to time was to be confined. But the authorities have now informed Gandhiji that the list is too long and therefore unacceptable. I may state here that the list does not seem to contain names which may be labelled as politicians, peace-makers and peace-breakers. Gandhiji has now therefore decided to drop arguments with the Government on the matter of interviews and has decided to do under the present circumstances without interviews. He has instructed us to be satisfied with letters which he may write without being humiliated. The attitude of the Government is clear: they want to isolate him as best as it can: but to what end they alone know?—Yours, etc.

MATHOORADAS TRICUMJI.

8-8-30.

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Send in your WANTS with payment at

Rupee ONE

for First Sixteen Words and

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For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.
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Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—ALL TO LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING in a month. Shorthand, a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road.
A R2973

WANTED—For Survey Officer's post on Rs. 200—8—300. Only experienced men need apply. Theodolite and Cadastral Survey experience essential. Applications with copies of testimonials stating age, to reach Settlement Commissioner, Gwalior Government, not later than 30th August.
A 1322

WANTED—AGENTS in every town on a commission at the rate of Rs. 45 for securing each set of five customers for getting Harmonium, Gramophone, Cycle free under the co-operative scheme. Please apply with Two annas postage stamp for rules and other papers Manager, THE KUNDU'S INDUSTRIES LTD., 47/3, Sankar Haldar Lane, Calcutta.

WANTED—A Hindu CANDIDATE as a teacher matric and Gujarati trained. Salary 50—60 Rs. Write with certificate. N. D. KATHAWALA, BADAGARA, (Malabar.)
A 1367

WANTED.—UNEMPLOYED to Register names for Employment. For terms see personally or send anna stamp. EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Boman Behram Building, Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.
A R2904

WANTED—Smart AGENTS (ladies and gentlemen) to book retail orders for our Hand Loom Swadeshi piece-goods. Quick selling Goods, Handsome commission A decent income assured. A small deposit essential. Apply M. N. NAIR and SONS, Weaving Factory, Calcut (Malabar).
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WANTED—Female SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON and a NURSE, qualified, experienced for Maternity Home. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, caste and lowest salary. SETH VITHALDAS RATHI, Beawar.
A 1268

WANTED—Agents for sale the remaining shares of ARYAN ASSURANCE LIMITED Registered Office:—7, Mission Row Block "B" Calcutta, Local Chief Agencies for the life business of the company may be conferred on successful share-selling Agents of the company in the respective localities concerned. For further particulars please apply to:—MR. A. CHATTERJEE, General Manager.

WANTED—Very active Agents to sell books and medicines. Salary Rs. 100, 200 or more according to ability. Steno House Agency, (B) Amritsar. (India.)
A 2941

WANTED—CANVASSERS whole or spare time on little pay and good commission. Apply general Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
A R3002

WANTED—AN INDIAN NURSE or a LADY DOCTOR to help a Doctor in business. Also a few probationer nurses. Apply Box No. 169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—A Man, experienced in Printing Works for Rangoon, particularly for composing blocks and Printing Labels of matches and well trained in mixing Inks of various colours and shades. Salary according to qualifications. Only those having experience need apply stating previous experience, age and salary required to Box No. 163, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 1336

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WANTED—Ekperienced SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of general office ROUTINE can join immediately on moderate salary. Apply Box No. 181 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3006

EMPLOYERS requested to employ staff on very reasonable salaries, as time critical. Write to Post Box No. 840 Bombay.
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WANTED—A HINDU GRADUATE, knowing Gujrati accounts and Hindi correspondence also having experience of Charitable Trust affair for managing as secretary. Apply Box No. 174, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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WANTED—ORGANISERS for every District on a salary of Rs. 85 plus office allowance and commission on personal business and bonus of Rs. 1,000 at the end of 10 years. Only gentlemen of influence and able to guarantee business need apply to THE STAR OF INDIA I. & G. ASSURANCE CO. LTD., 23, Second Line Beach, Madras.

Situations Wanted

QUALIFIED and experienced lady typist desires PART TIME WORK. Knowledge of shorthand accounts. Apply Box No. 179 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3003

WELL-EDUCATED young man, with Newspaper experience in Advertising and Publicity, an author himself desires SITUATION with progressive Film Producer in similar capacity. Please apply to Box No. 183 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3008

A (Gujrati Hindu) SALES MANAGER who has very lately retired from a leading Parsi firm in Punjab desires to join as a TRAVELLING SALESMAN to any group of mills in Bombay. Vast experience in sales propaganda write for terms and particulars to Box No. 182 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3007

AN experienced TRAVELLING AGENT wants connections with Swadeshi Manufacturers, Mill Agents of any line on commission basis. Apply PANIA GENERAL OFFICE, Post Box No. 706 Bombay.
B R3001

AN EXECUTIBE CHEMICAL ENGINEER with international manufacturing experience offers his consulting services, to chemical concerns or bonafide parties interested to enter Chemical and Allied Industries, several schemes ready, Confidential service, Box No. 116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R2849

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE willing to serve for a nominal pocket allowance, Commercial or Industrial Firm working on modern lines. Apply Box No. 180 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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Wanted.

ENGLISH FAMILY, young, refined, seeks one or two INDIAN GUESTS. Helpful, friendly atmosphere. Comfortable home, prettily situated near central London. First class vegetarian food. Goode, 21a, West Hill, S. E. 26, London.
P 1372

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Fifty varieties best ROSE PLANTS (budded) very moderate rate. Apply BHILADWALLA & SON, Station-Pardi, (B. B. Ry.)
T R2979

ON SALE—A new Roneo Duplicator No. 10 Scarcely used and in a very good condition. Write for particulars and inspection to Box No. 144, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2921

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N 1373

FOR SALE—English make (Kesterton Visavis in running order Rs. 200. Jehangir M. Dubash, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill.
F R2986

Profession.

WORLD'S GREAT PREDICTIONS.—Simply state your time and date of birth or writing letter. One year life-reading with character, Re. 1. Five years, Rs. 4-8 Extensive, Rs. 10. Mr. P. K. Ghose, M.A., B.L., Calcutta writes:—"The results are most accurate, etc." Beware of imitations. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt.

Trade Announcement.

DELICIOUS T Purely INDIAN concern, 5 lbs. Flowery Orange Pekoe for Rs. 11/12, 5 lbs. Family mixture for Rs. 6/12/. Delivered FREE, Apply:—BANERJEE Happy Valley Tea Garden(Darjeeling.
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T 1318

ENCOURAGE COTTAGE INDUSTRY by buying SHUDH AND CHEAP KHADI from NANDLAL RAMDAS & CO., 7 Mantri Bhuvan, Opposite Victoria Mill, Gamdevi Road, Bombay.
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WANTED—AGENTS to canvass orders for Pure Nilgiri High Grown Teas of best quality, on a salary of Rs. 50/- and 12 per cent commission. For particulars, apply to THE NILGIRI TEA EXPORT CO., Mettupalaiyam.
T R2984

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY—Cheapest Life Office in Capital City Earn Rs. 500 and Rs. 125, scheme attractive Banking of every description transacted. Current Fixed and Savings Bank. Accounts opened. Loans Overdrafts granted. Bills and Railway Receipts discounted. Wanted experienced and capable Sole Chief Agents Organisors, Agents Managers and Cashiers for everywhere in India on pay and Commission Rs. 3 to 600/ P.M. None need apply who cannot inves Rs. 80/ to Rs. 2000/ as security, Etc. Apply for particulars to EASTERN BANKING AND PROVIDENT INSURANCE Co. Ltd., Kashmeri Gate
T R2948

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TO LET TO HINDUS.—Decent airy Flat, facing west, separate entrance, opposite Wadia Garden. Plot No. 750, Parsi Colony. Apply on the Premises.
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TO LET— SHOP on ground floor of House No. 189/191 Hornby Road, Fort, adjoining K. C. Marrot. Apply owner at Ratan House, 35/37, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R2992

TO BE LET to HINDUS FLATS of four living rooms and kitchen (Tardeo Road Chikalwady) rent ranging from Rs. 80 to 90. Apply DHARAMSI, Solicitor, 23, Medows Street, Fort, or Tyebji House, Chaupaty.
C 700

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LEUCODERMA?—No matter how long and what causes cured absolutely. Success guaranteed. For particulars apply KAVIRAJ, 51, Beadon Row, Calcutta.
P 2920B

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Does your chest trouble you or do you feel uneasiness while breathing or coughing heavily? No matter congenital or self acquired. No relapse, no failure. Guaranteed remedy will be supplied on receipt of the full history of the disease. Send one Rupee stamp with your detailed history while asking for full particulars and prescription Regar Chemical Works P O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.
(2)

MENTAL CASES immediately admitted. Well equipped hospital. Magistrate's order not necessary. Each patient, separate bungalow. Hindu, Parsis, Mahomedans and Europeans wire in emergency—AMIN, 8, Grand Buildings, Colaba, Bombay, Phone 5741.
M 1352A

SPECIFICS for Lunacy—Epilepsy—Vertigo—Hysteria chronic—headaches—Sciatica—Neuralgias—Neurosthoenia Hemiplegia—Alcoholism—drug habits—Dyspepsia—Rheumatism—Sprue—Malaria—Consumption. Rejuvenation a speciality. Send history.
Zeno Post Box 899, Bombay.
M 1352C

FRUITS AND SEEDS

FINEST DESSERT APPLES PEARS sent very carefully packed to any part of India by V.P.P. at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bandrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.
F 1334

Loans

WANTED—Rupees FIFTEEN THOUSAND to finance good trade. Handsome profits guaranteed. Apply Box No. 175 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R2997

WELL ESTABLISHED FIRM wants WORKING PARTNER with minimum capital Rs. 5,000/ Apply with references General Post Box No. 2049, Bombay 2.
L R3002

Sport

RACING WRINKLES—Showing how to make bet A Stonewall Certainty. Re. 1/ English Newspapers, Magazines. Fashion Papers, Novels, Books for Children. Birthdaycards. Ephemeries. KING & CO. Fort, Bombay.
S R2995

Educational

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) oppo. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W5

THE MADRAS TUTORIAL COLLEGE
15 & 16, Angappa Naick St. G. T., Madras.
Estd. 1919. Tel. "Tutorial".
COACHES STUDENTS FOR
OXFORD and CAMBRIDGE
Senior Examination
Write for Prospectus with one anna Stamp to:
M. K. RANGACHARI, Director.

THE ROYAL DENTAL HOMOEO INSTITUTE, DELHI—Please apply to the Principal Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D. for free prospectus to learn Dentistry, Homoepathy, Electro Homoepathy, Biochemistry and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc. M.B.H. MBEH and MSB., etc. respectively.
M R2521

MALKU SAIBU BAHIL TRUST FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS.—The trustees of the above fund invite applications for two scholarships of Rs. 10/- per month for one year from deserving students of the Telegue Munurwar Community who are studying for civil engineering or in the Victoria Technical Institute Bombay or who have appeared for the matriculation examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys or girls attending School or College. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 31st August 1930. Dr. V. G. AKULA, G.B.V.C., Veterinary Surgeon, For Self and Co-Trustees, Malku Saibu Bahil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
M 1365

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WE represent British Makers Messrs. High J. Scott for Electric Motors and Dynamos, British Standard, high class workmanship. May we quote you? Write DINSHAW CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
2(11)

Matrimonial

A Mahomedan, aged 30. Income Rs. 500. Graduate, wishes to marry a Mahomedan lady or lady of any community if highly educated. Apply Post Box No. 899, Bombay.
M R2866

INTERNATIONAL-intercommunal-interprovincial matrimonial agency. Strictly confidential. Wide Selections for ladies, gentlemen, Europeans-Hindus (including sub-castes), Parsis, Mahomedans, Jews, Christians and all. Apply No. 838, Post Box Bombay.
1352B

Public Notices

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 9th August, 1930, the areas noted below will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on account of the "Cocoanut Day" Fair:—

WAUDBY ROAD.—From its junction with Revelin Street to its junction with Hornby Road;
CRUICKSHANK ROAD.—Northbound vehicular traffic only will be allowed on this road. Tram traffic will be allowed both ways.
1ST MARINE STREET, GIRGAUM ROAD.—From its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Dhobi Talao will be closed to South-bound vehicular traffic except trams;
KALBADEVI ROAD.—From its junction with Princess Street to its junction with Carnac Road will be closed to North-bound vehicular traffic except trams;
CARNAC ROAD.—From its junction with Sheikh Memon Street to its junction with Kalbadevi Road will be closed to West-bound vehicular traffic except trams;
NOTE.—No cross traffic will be allowed at the Dhobi Talao junction.
SANDHURST ROAD.—From its junction with French Bridge to Chaupati;
CHAUPATI.—From the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road.
HUGHES ROAD from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road
FRENCH ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; and
HARVEY ROAD from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road.

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and vice versa will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.
CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.
FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road Walkeshwar Road.
FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Lamington Road, over Frere Bridge, Nana's Chowk, and Gowalia Tank Road.

This order is made under subsection (4) of section 23 of Act IV of 1902.

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st August 1930.
1361

LOST OR MISLAID.

ELEVEN SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 5908, 5909, 6743, 6744, 1741, 4712, 4713, 7835, 1059, 1060 and 1061 in respect of my eleven Shares Nos. 32869/870, 85087/85088, 35863, 9801/9802, 60059 and 70754/70756 of The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, failing which the Company will issue Duplicate.
(Sd.) SHIVA PRASAD DALPATRAM PANDIT.
(Shareholder).
Dated 5th August, 1930.
1374

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY NURSING ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of REGISTRAR to conduct the office of the above Association. Applicants must have passed the Matriculation examination and some knowledge of Medicine and/or nursing is desirable. Written applications stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the undersigned before the 23rd August. Salary Rs. 200 per month or more according to qualifications.

H. C. B. MITCHELL,
Old Custom House Yard,
Fort, Bombay.
1364

Public Notices

NOTICE

ONE "ORDINARY" SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 6846 of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Shiva Prasad Dalpatram Pandit, has been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said Share are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and Duplicate Certificate will be issued to SHIVA PRASAD DALPATRAM PANDIT.
1375

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

PRIVATE CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION AND PRAVESHIKA EXAMINATIONS—1931.

The next Admission and Praveshika Examinations of the Benares Hindu University will commence from Monday, the 16th of March, 1931. Private candidates must send in their application-forms duly signed and certified along with their examination-fee to the Registrar on or before the 1st of October, 1930.
1345

Tender.

NOTICE.

The undersigned will receive sealed Tenders on the Railway authorized from (prics of form Rupee (Re. 1)-) per copy) at this Office upto 12 hours on 2 September, 1930, for the purchase of the following unserviceable III Class Sleepers fit for firewood only:—

At Barkhera Stack No.	Approximate quantity in Cubic feet. Cft.
1.	500
2.	631.75
3.	513
4.	800
5.	475
6.	519.75
7.	242
8.	496.125
9.	486
10.	600
11.	744
AT BHOPAL.	
1.	616
2.	835
3.	682
4.	642
5.	705
6.	605
7.	250
8.	112
9.	525
10.	136
11.	324
12.	186
13.	80
14.	483
15.	673
16.	200
17	690
18.	111
19	461
20	383
21	315
22.	615
AT SEHORE.	
1.	152
2.	486
3.	582
4.	200
5.	162
AT MAKSI.	
1.	200
2.	72
3.	400
4.	336
5.	112

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a Cash payment equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of Tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1,000/-

3. The cubical contents of the sleepers detailed above are only approximate and the intendin purchaser should submit his Tender after his personal inspection of the stacks of sleepers, as the Railway takes no responsibility for the correctness of the quantities herein mentioned. No sorting of any kind will be allowed.

4. The Tender must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "TENDER FOR THE PURCHASE OF UNSERVICEABLE III CLASS SLEEPERS FIT FOR FIREWOOD ONLY AT ——" The undersigned reserves the right to accept the highest or any Tender.

5. Loading, Unloading and arrangements for wagons will have to be made by the purchaser.

6. For further particulars and tender forms apply to.—

F. E. ANDERSON
The Divisional Engineer
G.I.P. Railway Jhansi South.
RSM. 1343

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect of which notices have been received will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Monday, the 11th August 1930, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time):—

67. From Mr. H. F. Maniar—For expressing opinion that the services of the Magistrates of certain cities in India should be commemorated by the erection of their statues.

68. From Mr. Shivdas Chamnsi Thakkar—For expressing opinion that the Indian National Flag should be hoisted on the Read Municipal office all round the year.

69-70. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining (69) certain particulars regarding the amount of water in the Municipal Lakes and the overflow of water therefrom and (70) a report as to the advisability of stopping further expenditure on the Vaiterna Scheme for the supply of water to Bombay.

71. From Mr. H. F. Maniar, seconded by Mr. M. M. Killedar—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility and desirability of providing a cattle trough near the Old Parsi Statue Junction.

72. From Mr. A. P. Sabavala—For appointing Prof. V. G. Rao to be a member of the Revenue and General Purposes Committee.

73. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report as to whether the proposed Worli Point Sewage Outfall would not be a great danger to Mahim and Bandra if the Activated Sludge Plant breaks down.

74-75. From Mr. M. M. Killedar, seconded by Mr. H. F. Maniar—For obtaining reports from the Works Committee as to the desirability of (74) asphalting the northern end of Nagdevi Street and (75) asphalting roads in Jacob Circle and making a small garden in the centre of the circle.

76. From Dr. J. V. Vora, seconded by Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee to expedite their report on the question of the amendment of rules for the appointment of Municipal Officers.

By Order of the President,
R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 8th August, 1930.
1370

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of GAJANAN DATTATRAYA JOSHI, late of Bombay, Chitpavan Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Co., Ltd., a Bachelor, residing at the time of his death at Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort ..... Deceased.

SHANKER DATTATRAYA JOSHI, of Bombay, Chitpavan Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, the Executor according to the tenor of the Will of the said deceased, residing at Angre's Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Provate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMOUNT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Thirteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Asst. Prothonotary and Senior Master,
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 30th day of July, 1930.
Messrs. MALVI MODI, RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1371

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BEAUTY

is a woman's chief asset, and more than anything else the possession of beauty gives happiness and content to woman and pleasure to the men of her family.

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of women in every part of the World have preserved and improved their beauty by the use of Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow; Oatine Cream massaged well into the skin each night will reveal the hidden beauty that lies beneath the skin in every woman, while Oatine Snow used during the day will preserve the complexion against any climatic conditions. Make and keep your women folk happy and contented by taking Oatine home to them, after a course of the Oatine treatment their enhanced beauty will give them and you the greatest pleasure.

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preparations contain no animal matter whatever and are untouched by hand during manufacture and packing. Obtainable from all chemists and store dealers at reasonable prices.

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Growing National Concern.

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MANAGING AGENTS,

31, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

RHEUMATISM.

The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930).

"The Rheumatism Oil prepared by Swami Premanandaji, the famous Vedantist Yogi, is efficacious in all cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica and Lumbago old or new. The medicine is for application only, the result being instantaneous and permanent. It is extensively used for the last 12 years and can be had of Professor S. N. Bose, B.A., "Swami Premananda Ashram", (Post Box 11418), Calcutta, the price being Rs. 2-8 per phial"

FREE! FREE!!

A Homoeopathic Guide to every body's and every day use. Apply sharp with full and clear address to—THE HOMOEOPATHIC PUBLISHING Co.
172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.

Art is Admired everywhere
Araujo Fernandez & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
(Princess Street, Bombay.)
Have elevated their Tailoring to an Art.

Indian Cotton Crop.

—:o:—

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT IN C. P. AND BERAR ACREAGE.

Thickly Clouded Weather.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

KAMGAON, Aug. 3.

This year owing to the rains in Berar being late in the beginning, the sowings of cotton crops were retarded. Coupled with this the precipitate decline in the prices of cotton afforded on encouragement to the farmer to go in for cotton cultivation.

The result has been that a greater portion of land is utilised in Jawari and ground-nut cultivation.

Though accurate information as regards the acreage under cotton cultivation in C. P. and Berar is not at present available the general opinion is that the land under cotton cultivation is 25 per cent less than that of the last year.

Since sowings were completed there has been a cessation of rain for about a month: but there being sufficient moisture in the ground the continues cloudy weather enabled the crops to grow.

The weeding and harrowing operations throughout C. P. and Berar have been completed during the last fortnight and the much needed rains, which have begun to fall since last night, have brought about a considerable change in the prospects of the crop.

The fate of the crops was trembling in the balance and had the long break being continued for a week more the young and tender plants, more especially, after completing weeding and harrowing operations, would have withered.

Since yesterday night till 5 P.M. to-day it is raining continually and looks like still, raining further. The more it rains, the better will be the prospects of the crops.

Since yesterday we have about 2 inches of rain. All that we want now is one or two smart showers to kill the insects which had begun to fall on the crops. The water of the present drizzling rain has all been soaked in the thirsty soil and nothing has been wasted and if the Future is ordained to be Good, we may have the desired smart showers.

Weather is thickly cloudy and more rain is expected though on the Jubbulpore side a break is badly needed.

DOYEN AMONG BRITAIN'S CLEAR THINKERS.

—:o:—

Harold Laski On Bertrand Russell.

It is a fairly safe prophecy that Mr. Bertrand Russell is one of the half-dozen living Englishmen with an assured place in the history of contemporally thought.

No mind of our time has greater or more pungent clarity. He has the supreme gift of making his insight so clear that no man can mistake his meaning. And he never speaks without saying something that compels attention.

Like most minds of the first order, Mr. Russell has a wide sweep of vision. On one side, he is a mathematical logician whose work has been of epoch-making importance. Not a dozen men in each generation will, I suppose, fully understand the books he has written in the sphere.

But no one who cares for insight into ultimate philosophic principle, but must be humble in the presence of so great a monument of intellectual power.

POPULAR PHILOSOPHER.

On another side, Mr. Russell is a popular philosopher of the first rank. The wide audience he has secured in this realm is an immense tribute to his power of making intensely difficult subjects at once fascinating and interesting. And what Mr. Russell writes in this field is never mere popularisation. He can always be relied upon to contribute fresh insight and a creatively critical imagination quite unsurpassed in our time.

Mr. Russell has not been satisfied merely to comment upon the philosophic aspects of life. Like Plato, he has deemed it the thinker's business to comment upon the practical problems of the day. Here, of course, he has provoked widespread dissent and indignation. That is a tribute to his powers.

For he is one of the great writers of English prose, and what he means no man can never mistake. So that when he criticises marriage or property, nationalism, or our educational methods, no one can help listening to his attacks.

A CLEAR THINKER.

There is always courage in them, a clear integrity of purpose, a power of stripping away all inessentials, and getting down to the heart of the business. No man can read Bertrand Russell on social problems without being compelled to reconsider the foundations of his philosophy.

With Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells, he is more responsible for clear thinking than any other writer of our generation.

Not, heaven knows, that Mr. Russell is without his faults. At bottom, he is an aristocratic anarchist, and, like all thinkers of that type, he tends to underestimate the difficulties of politicians. He is too often in opposition simply because he cannot bring himself to believe that the men in power are doing their best. To the Trojan of first principles, every statesman is a Greek with dangerous gifts.

There is, too, something of the gamin and the Frondeur about him. He enjoys shocking people. He likes to attack the established and the accepted merely because they are so. He cannot persuade himself not to exercise his marvellous gifts of irony upon traditions which comfortable people hold sacred.

IMP OF MISCHIEF.

There is an imp of sheer mischief in him which enjoys a 'succes de scandale.' And he is never really happy if those in power agree with him. Mr. Russell is never sure he is right unless he is in a minority.

But there are few people living with a more open mind or a more passionate and relentless curiosity. There is no subject on which he is not open to conviction; and there is none about which he is not anxious for knowledge.

If the rationalist and sceptical temper means the willingness to follow truth as he follows it, no quality of mind has a higher value for civilisation.

For tolerance and liberty and truth are living principles for him; he is reverent acolyte at their altar. I have heard people complain that Mr. Russell is lacking to reverence and that he is constantly changing his mind.

It is true that he cannot bring himself to revere the things men worship just because they have exercised powerful influence. But true reverence is open-minded and not blind. It cares for the things which can be proved to embody truth. In that sense, Mr. Russell has reverence in a sense to which ordinary men cannot pretend.

It is true, also, that, he is constantly changing his mind. No one ever quite knows what philosophic position his next book will take. But that is because his mind is too restless and too inquisitive ever to be satisfied with a static intellectual condition.

He cannot persuade himself to stop the examination of first principles. What lesser men call his inconsistencies are simply his veneration for truth.

CHAMPION OF LIBERTY.

He cares, I say, for tolerance and liberty, as few people care for them. He fights unceasingly on their behalf, and he fights for them, as his war record shows, with a proud courage it would be insolent to praise. Mr. Russell's citizenship is not an inert acceptance of orders.

It is a deliberate contribution of uninstructed judgment to the clarification of public opinion. He understands, as few people understand, what Thoreau meant when he said that "in a time of injustice, the place for a just man is in prison."

It is difficult to over-estimate Mr. Russell's influence with the younger generation. His refusal to accept convention at its surface value without a rigorous examination of its claims has suited their passionate desire to make all things new.

In China and India he is a prophet; for he has the great gift of bringing able to value ideas in terms of what they mean and to refuse to be disturbed because they attack some vested interest. His Socratic power of asking inconvenient questions has given him, deservedly, a wide following to whom he has taught the invaluable art of thinking for themselves.

SOCIAL MAKE-BELIEVE.

To the convenient and the comfortable, of course, Mr. Russell is a permanent source of irritation. Those who do not compromise, who insist upon tearing away the veil from accepted tradition, who are not, interested in the commonplaces by which social make-believe is supported are always regarded as dangerous.

I can imagine that Mr. Russel makes "dix" simply helpless with indignation. There is no relevancy between their schemes of values.

When I think of Mr. Russell, the parallel which comes into my mind is inevitably Voltaire. There is in both the same relentless, irony, the same impishness of temper, the same passion for freedom and that tolerance which is the heart of freedom.

Voltaire, like Mr. Russell, specialised in omniscience. Like him, also, he was an inexhaustible fund of ideas. He had the same deep compassion with individual wrong; and those who hated him were, for the most part, the same types of men, the self-important, the traditionalists the unthinking conservatives.

LIFE OF REASON.

And I am no sure that Mr. Russell's philosophy is not related to our own time much as Voltair's was to his day. Both realise that evolution means catastrophe. Both teach us that unless we can build our social order upon principles of justice revolution is ultimately inevitable.

Both insist that the chief way to avoid revolution is the simple way of living the life of reason. Both, also, are pessimistic when they consider the effort of persuading men to tread that path.

Mr. Russell has been a great fighter in the battle for reason, and he has played no small part in making its conquest known. He has enlightened the mind of his generation as few others have done. We owe him gratitude for that achievement.—"Daily Herald."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

—:o:—

Why Mr. Iyer Is Put Up. As Candidate

Mr. K. C. Desai and Mr. J. C. Setalwad, writes:—

The ban on Council entry still remains in force owing to a Resolution passed by the general body of the Indan Merchants' Chamber. This Resolution was respected to the very letter by all members of the Chamber at the time of Bye-Election.

The last day for sending in nominations for tht General Election to the Council was Monday, the 4th August and it was expected that no nominations would be received. Some of us however, had information that certain people were trying to floute, the resolution of the Chamber by putting forward Mr. Chowna as a candidate. In view of this there were only two courses then left open for members who are faithful to the Chamber. One was to allow Mr. Chowna to be elected and then to question his action at a special General Meeting. The other was to put forward a rival candidate who would, if elected, not take his seat in the Council. Thus the mandate of the Chamber would be respected. During the short time at our dispoal, we decided to adopt the second course and requested Mr. K. R. Iyer to put forth his candidature. Mr. Iyer, with great reluctance, accepted our suggestion and saved the situation.

We are issuing this statement to avoid any misunderstanding that may prevail. We feel that by our action the Resolution of the Chamber will be respected.

Matunga Taluka Congress Committee.

A Carding Class has been opened at the Committee's Office, Lakhamsi Nappoo Hall.

The Spinning Class has been well utilised by the public and over a hundred Charkhas have been sold to the residents of Matunga The local Congress Committee has made arrangements to receive yarn with a minimum of 2 lbs.

It has been decided to organise a Volunteer Corps in Matunga for Congress propaganda and constructive work and the Committee has secured the services of an experienced Hindustani Seva Dal instructor for proper training. Those willing to join the Corps are requested to give their names at the Congress Office.

LEARN TYPEWRITING

IN A MONTH.

Shorthand Class is conducted by qualified graduates. Before joining anywhere else please have a look at

THE BOMBAY TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION.

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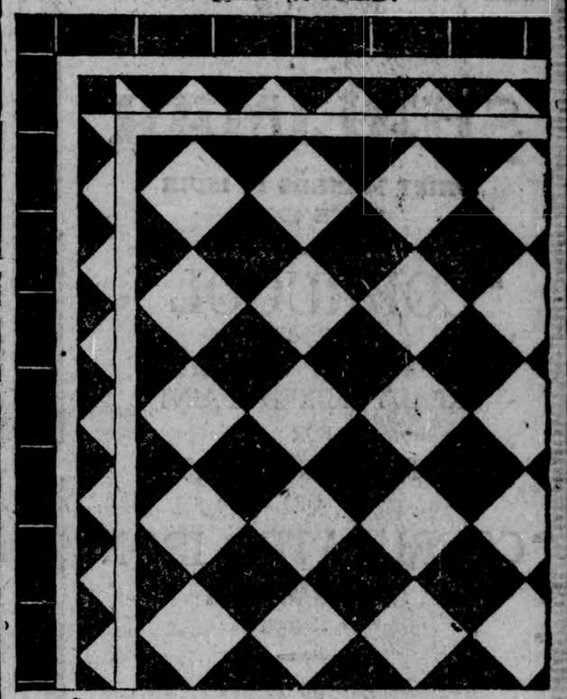

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WHICH house would you occupy in preference—a house with indifferent "kutcha" flooring, or one with clean, shining, and decorative tiles? The answer is fairly obvious. It is not only for its natural beauty that you would choose it, but from the points of economy and cleanliness as well. No dust-catching mats or expensive carpets, which need daily cleaning and dusting and frequent replacement.

That is the question which all quick-thinking and progressive property owners are to-day answering by getting their houses paved with modern, sanitary and beautiful tiles, and the best, strongest and most economical are produced at

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Showrooms:—2, Bruce Street, BOBAY

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Electricity is Power. It has cured thousands and thousands of sufferers whom all other methods of treatment were of little or no avail.

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What the People Say

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council, as is reported in the "Time of India", a statement was made by the Home Member, Hon. Sir E. Hotson, giving replies to a number of questions jointly put by 14 of the members of the Council.

In one of the several answers, it is reported to have said by him about the services of the St. John Ambulance Brigade during the present disturbances that "(g) and (h) ..... The St. John's Ambulance Brigade was actually present on nearly every occasion since the Bhatia Baug incident on April 21st, on which there has been trouble in Bombay and the good work done by it has been acknowledged by the B.P.C.C. and in the Press....."

Sir, may I be permitted to say that the above portion of the Home Member's statement is not quite correct, in as much as it speaks of the services of the St. John Ambulance Brigade in Bombay on and from 21-4-1930?

I may very safely invite attention of the Home Member to the report of the meeting of the medical practitioners of Bombay held on 8-6-1930 at the Blavatsky Lodge, Chowpaty, and the Resolution No. 2(B) adopted by the meeting, complaining about the attitude of the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Secondly, it is further reported elsewhere that the District Superintendent of the S.J.A.B.O. Bombay, Dr. W. Nunan, M.D., J.P., whilst tendering some explanation in the said meeting, acknowledged to have read in the "Bombay Chronicle" about the wonderful organisation of the Congress Red Cross Ambulance and he, therefore, did not send his 'boys' for the public service.

Thirdly, the very fact that the District Superintendent, Dr. Nunan addressed a letter to the B.P.C.C. Secretary on or about the 30th May 1930, offering the services of the St. John's boys prior to the last raid on Wadala Salt Works, proves that the St. John Ambulance Brigade was not actually present on nearly every occasion since 21-4-1930.

Fourthly, in the report of the St. John Ambulance Brigade work published in some of the vernacular papers, from what the Superintendent of the Parsi Division says over his own signature, in the list of events given by him therein, it is quite clear that since 21-4-1930 upto 27-5-1930, that is, for a period of long five weeks, the St. John's Division has done no ambulance service in the present disturbances.

Fifthly, that the undersigned has asked the local authorities of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade in one of the vernacular papers, some pertinent questions, to prove the statements, with facts and figures, made by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, the Divisional Superintendent in his above report. A copy of these questions has been forwarded by the writer to the above Divisional Superintendent, through the District Superintendent, which has been duly acknowledged by the latter on 30-6-1930 and 4-7-1930 and to which no reply from either of them is forthcoming, except some faint boast within four walls of one of the rooms in the Elphinstone High School before about two dozen and a half members of the same Division.

In conclusion, I still ask the above local authorities concerned to prove and place before the public from their records, what ambulance services were rendered and how often and on what occasions the St. John Ambulance Brigade was actually present during the above period of 5 weeks, as has been stated by the Hon. Home Member before the councillors and I shall be too pleased to correct myself, as I have already said elsewhere, if my above queries are refuted publicly.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PATEL.

394, Grant Road,
Bombay, July 31.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Prayers or appeals are offered to God through the instrumentality of the Catholic Church when any dire calamity befalls a nation or a country. During the Great War and the persecutions of the Catholics in Mexico and Russia prayers were offered by the order of the Pope in all the Catholic Churches of the world for peace; and though the present struggle in India has been going on for the past five months we find the Catholic Church has remained silent. It is better late than never, the heads of the Catholic churches in India set aside one Sunday—and I suppose no permission is required for this from the Pope—for social prayer to be recited in all the Churches in India for the restoration of peace and tranquility beneficial to the Government and the nation.—Yours, etc.,

SANCTA.

THE ADVOCATES' EXAMINATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to make a request to the sympathetic Secretary of the Bar Council along with the two made by Mr. Gosalia in his letter in regard to the holding of the Advocate Examination twice a year and 10 per cent. reduction in the percentage now required for passing in each individual subject. It is that the standard of qualification for admission to this Examination should not be raised at all. In case, however, it is desirable to do so, it should be raised to that of the First Year Arts only. It would be calamitous and far from fulfilling the objects with which the Examination is conducted if the standard is raised any higher than the F. Y. A. The bogey that the Examination is going to be abolished has been with us for the last decade. If the Bar Council proposes now to materialise it, it should give three years' notice at least.—Yours, etc.,

"A STUDENT".

BOYCOTT FAIRS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—This being the month of Shrawan, Hindu Holidays are fast approaching, with their fairs and festivals. They will start off with the Cocoa-nut Day Fair, which will be followed by a series of them.

At these fairs, people purchase toys, trinkets and baubles, which are all but childish. Thus they help and out of this country lacs of rupees in return for short-lived trifles.

In these times of depresssion India can ill afford these wasteful luxuries. I beg, therefore, on the eve of these fairs, to appeal to our countrymen to abstain from visiting them—to boycott the fairs.—Yours, etc

R. B. SANGHVI.

Ghatkopar, 5th August 1930.

BELGAUM LETTER.

Tilak Day Celebration.

BELGAUM, August 5.

(Rrom Our Correspondent.)

Belgaum observed Friday the 1st instant as Tilak Day. Meeting under the chairmanship of Mr. Belvi was addressed by Mr. K. G. Gokhale. Tarun Bharat the local nationalist Marathi weekly its issue of the 29th last had published special articles regarding Lokamanya Tilak. On the same day at the Conference of the District Primary Teachers Association, the D. L. B. School Board President Mr. Chongula referred to the revered patriot memory in feeling terms and declared so far as khadi, Swadeshi and spinning when he had no objection to the students taking up the work.

On the 2nd instant arrived the news of the arrest of Pandit Malaviyaji and others at Bombay and the students' union which was conducting its meeting stopped the same abruptly on hearing of the news. On the 3rd Belgaum and Shahapur observed a strict hartal. In the afternoon a huge procession went round the Town and ultimately arrived at the market where a huge protest meeting was addressed by Messrs. Narayanrao Joshi and Gokhale. Mr. Gokhale's speech was much appreciated. Mr. Tatyasaheb Deshpande a prominen merchant of Belgaum is alleged to have received lathi blows on the 2nd instant at Bombay. This has touched the merchants to the quick and it is anticipated will lead to the stiffening of the boycott.

To-day is to be observed as the Fourth Gandhi Day. A procession and a meeting have already been announced. Arrests and prosecution in connection with the picksting of liquor shops have now continue. Newly 20 people now continuing. Nearly 20 people are already under arrest.

AN EYE SORE.

The Gandhi cap and the Takli have proved too exciting for the management of the Gokak mill. Students from the No. 2 Marathi School, Belgaum are reported to have been refused entrance in the mills Building for the offence of carrying these two obnoxious things with them. The usual entrance fee of 1 anna per head was paid, by the students and still this ban! The Gokak mill its ground of calling itself as a Swadeshi concern under European Management!

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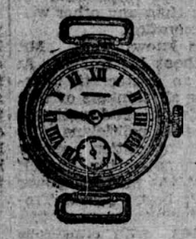

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Date	Steamers.	Tons.
Aug.		
6th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6th	Ranpura	16,601
6th	Mooltan x	20,847
20th	Ranchi	16,600
27th	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4th	Vicroy of India	19,648
11th	Comorin x	16,152
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
25th	Razmak @	10,857
Nov.		
1st	Rajputana	16,568
8th	Naldera x	16,888
15th	Ranpura	16,601
22nd	Macedonia*	11,120
29th	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6th	Narkunda*	16,572
13th	Viceroy of India	19,648
20th	Rawalpindi	16,619
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
Jan. 31		
1931.		
3rd	Mooltan x	20,592
10th	Rajputana	16,568
17th	Ranchi*	16,650
24th	Ranpura	16,601
31st	Maloja x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	Mantua	10,946
14th	Comorin*	15,132
21st	Viceroy of India	19,648
28th	Naldera x	16,088
Mar.		
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	11,518
14th	Razmak (b)	10,857
21st	Ranchi (a)	16,650
28th	Narkunda x	16,572
Apr.		
4th	Ranpura	16,601
11th	Moldavia xx	16,543
18th	Razmak	10,857
25th	Viceroy of India (a)	19,648
May 2nd	Mooltan x	20,952
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518

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1st Saloon.

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Single	£84	£74	£56	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

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Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
24th Nov.	DUMANA	
8th Dec.	DOMALA	8,427
1931.		8,422
12th Mar.	DUMANA	
5th Apl.	DOMALA	8,427
		8,422

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Date about Aug.		
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
23	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi.	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

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Hakono Maru ..	10500	...	@12Aug.
uwa Maru	11000	...	@26Aug.
*Rangoon Maru ..	5059	17 Aug.	29 Aug.
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	9 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@23Sept
*Penang Maru ..	5214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukuni Maru ..	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.

*Do not carry passengers.
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Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
K. YAFUKI, Manager.

BANKING.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Capital paid up	Rs.	39,90,000
Reserve Fund	Rs.	7,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
All kinds of Banking business transacted.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Jagpur.
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
Hapur.	Rae Bareli.
Hathras.	Raipur.
Jhansi.	Rangoon.
Jubbulpore.	Shajahanpur.
	Sitapur.

Pay Offices:

Auraiya.	Hardoi.
Banda.	Kinari Bazar, Agra.
Deoband.	Moradabad City.
Etawah.	Sikandarabad, U. P.
Ghaziabad.	Sambhal.

LONDON BANKERS:
The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.
Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Have you Tried

ULCERINE (regd.)—The greatest harmless antiseptic Ulcer healer ever manufactured in India. Without operation cures Fistula, Piles, Foul soles, Senuses, Poisonous boils, all skin diseases. It also plays miracle in operated wounds.
Ask for Free Booklet KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

A SAFE and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing
Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch :—
Kalbadevi Road.

WORLD CHALLENGED "TALISMAN"

This Kavacham has wonderful power which against all evils arising from planetary influences, a Divine gift with mysterious effect producing a benign effect upon its wearer for health, happiness prosperity, promotion in life, blessing with children and wealth. This Divine Indian Kavacham is prepared with exceptional care and attention to Shastric injunctions and gives potent relief from all diseases. And is a Talisman against influences of bad man spirits and apparitions, it guarantees futurity Rama Kavacha Gold Special Rs. 8/-. Hanuman Gold Rs. 5/- Silver Rs. 3/-.
A. V. ASHRAMAM NAGAVARA Bangalore Chikpet Gandhi Bl...

INSURANCE.

The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.
Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.
Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs. 22 1/2 per 1000

1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.

Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.

THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.

REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus,
Funds about Rs. 4½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

"SWARAJ IS MY BIRTH RIGHT"

HOW TO ATTAIN IT ?

Every Indian rich or poor, young or old, man or woman, boy or girl, can help to attain SWARAJ IMMEDIATELY by simple means of not allowing CROPES OF RUPEES to go to Foreign Countries. Therefore insure with the Indian Company, and watch India's interest FIRST in everything and make your country INDEPENDENT.

EAST & WEST
INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Established in India 17 years ago.
MANAGED by INDIANS
For the BENEFIT OF INDIANS.
Lowest Premiums. Highest Returns.
Special Privileges and Concessions to the Satyagrahi Policy-Holders.
HEAD OFFICE: 58, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

. . . dangerous to teeth

Remove it daily to keep teeth white and sound

WINNING smiles depend on glorious white teeth — and teeth life that depend on freedom from what dentists know as film. Film is a stubborn, clinging coating that ordinary ways fail to remove successfully. It is the chief source of serious tooth and gum disorders—of decay and pyorrhea.

To remove film dentists prescribe the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film so that brushing easily removes it in gentle safety.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

In a few days teeth grow whiter and begin to sparkle. They continue to improve for months. Start today.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice
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HERE IS YOUR CHANCE!

Universal's Mammoth Super Production that created a Sensation in Bombay.
The sweetest Romance of the Ages woven round the gripping, rapturous love-drama of two young hearts.

A TALKING AND SINGING DRAMA TO VIBRATE ON THE HEART STRINGS OF ALL MANKIND !

TO-NIGHT **SHOW BOAT** THIS WEEK

with a brilliant cast headed by Laura La Plante, Joseph Schildkraut and Otis Harlan.

A brilliant prologue of Variety Singing and Dancing by the famous Zigfeld Stars.

A MAGNIFICENT TRIUMPH OF THE TALKING SCREEN!

COMMENCING FROM FRIDAY 8TH

TWO SHOWS DAILY—6-30 & 10 P. M. FRIDAY, SATURDAY & SUNDAY, MATINEE AT 3-30 P. M.

WELLINGTON TALKIES DHOBI TALAO.

Grand-dad

As a youth he was a "gay young spark". As a man, he developed into a lover of good eating and good drinking. To-day he has a legacy from these years of "high living" in the shape of a "plaguy lumbago" and he has had two or three attacks of gout. At one time he suffered a lot, for ointments and plasters and so forth offended his sense of cleanliness. Now he laughs at his troubles!

CAFIASPIRIN

BAYER

relieves him of all his pains. Moreover, since it stimulates the elimination of uric acid, the attacks are rapidly becoming less and less frequent.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

NATIONAL FLAGS ON COLLEGES.

(Drom our own Correspondent.)

POONA, August 6.

Tuesday the fifth of August was the third Gandhi Day. In the city proper the citizens of course, observed it with a hartal and a huge public meeting before the Shanwar Wada with two platforms. In the world of students, however, it was a day of the utmost sensation. Punctually at 10-50 a.m. the bugle was sounded on the Fergusson College grounds, students gathered near the Amphi Theatre and to the tune of National Anthem, they hoisted the National Flag on the terrace. The students saluted the Flag and quickly entered their class-rooms. The Principal, Wrangler Mahajani saw it on his arrival and asked the students to take it down. They refused. Then he asked them to disperse and assured them that he would not remove the same without giving them intimation. Students believed in his word of honour. This evening a meeting of the Professors is said to have been called to consider the situation. The students are firm and they seem to be ready to practise Satyagraha, if the College authorities tried to drag the Flag down by force. The hoisting of the Flag has created a deep stir in the students mind and the result of the hoisting threatens to be serious. It is learnt that Principal Mahajani appreciates the sentiment of the students, but it is difficult to say what action he will have to take under orders of his superiors.

At 2 p.m. this spirit travelled to the Sir Parashurambhau College and there also the National Flag was raised up by students with enthusiasm. Some of the professors of the College saw it and a few are described to have saluted it even.

Thus in both the Colleges there is great sensation prevailing. In the Deccan College too some thing of the type was probably feared and it is said the Governor at once cancelled his yesterday's engagement with that College. In the Agricultural College too same severe action is said to have been threatened against those who took part in the three days' hartal. Students of the College are said to have informed the authorities that, if any step was taken against their friends for the hartal, they would not receive it without protest. The student-mind is afire and one does not know what the final upshot of this resurgence of feeling among students will be in a week or two.

CLOSING OF THE SWADESHI WEEK.

The Swadeshi—Boycott—Week was closed on Monday last at the hand of Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, the rich Nationalist Mill owner of Poona. On his arrival in the Shivaji Mandir, he inspected the youth guards. He was duly proposed and seconded for the Chair by Mr. Chaphekar and Mr. Jogiekar of the Youth League. Mr. Govindlal declined a lerned speech on the economic position of India and the necessity of Swadeshi—Boycott. He urged that Swadeshi must be our daily habit. After him Mrs. Kashibai Deydhar and Mr. B M Gupte spoke briefly and Mr. Phadke took a resume of the Week's activities. Mr. D. V. Divekar thanked the guest and all those who had helped in the Swadeshi Week. The national song was sung and the sweet function was over.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA WORK.

The Anath Vidyarthi Grina, Poona, is going to start Swadeshi propaganda work with the aid of its 125 students. This beloved institution of Maharashtra is now 22 years old and owns now its own Press and Fan Factory It has decided to begin Swadeshi propaganda from Monday next, when the Congress Week would be over. The programme is to sell Swadeshi goods from house to house, to advertise such goods in papers, to hold moving Exhibi- service signature to the Swadeshi creed and soon.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. CIRCULAR.

With regard to the circular issued by the Government of Bombay in July 1930, regarding the co-operation of local bodies with the Government, the following resolution has been forwarded by Mr. E. B. Bhonde to the President, Poona Municipality.

"This meeting of the Poona City Municipality expresses its disapproval regarding the import and policy outlined by the Government of Bombay in their communique issued in July 1930. The inter-relation indicated in the communique as subsisting between the local bodies and the Government in incomplete and erroneous. In the opinion of this Municipality, local bodies are not merely an integral part of the system of administration nor are they an instrument to perpetuate the present policy of the Government. On the contrary, the aims and aspirations of the populace of a locality with regard to the political, economic, moral and educational well-being are to be reflected in the resolutions and programme of the municipal corporations. It is, therefore, the duty of the Government to make a change or at any rate, seriously and carefully to consider the instruction of a change in the administration in accordance with the crystalized public opinion as expressed by such representative institution. But, in its stead, the Government considering such self-governing bodies as their hand-maid or an integral part of their system of administration have given a warning or a threat to discontinue the financial aid to such bodies provided they express public sympathy with the promoters of movements against their policy, for which this meeting enters a protest."

Mr. Vagheri, the energetic Secretary of the Satyagraha Mandal and Mr. Dhir of the Cantonment Congress Committee have been sentenced to-day to 4 months' Rigorous Imprisonment each under section 188 of the I. P. C. for holding a public meeting in the Camp without permission. Both of them are given the C Class.

The National Flag was hoisted over the Municipal Technical School on Tuesday last.

A procession under the leadership of Mr. Dawar and Shet Vallabhdas passed through the prohibited area in the camp yesterday and reached the Yeravda Jail. Nothing untoward is said to have happened.

At Lonavla the Tilak Anniversary was osserved under the presidentship of Mr. Chitale.

DEFYING THE COUNTRY'S MANDATE.

Five candidates have stood for the city in the coming elections: (1) Mr B. M. Phulamburkar; (2) Mr V A Gadkare; (3) Mr. L R Gokhale; (4) Dr. R. K. Nardia and (5) Mr. K S Paranjpe. For the district; the following four have stood:—(1) Mr. N R Gunjal; (2) Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni; (3) Mr. G M Kalbhor and (4) Mr. Dinshaw Cowasji. The Hon. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed is standing for Central Division Rural seat. And for the Poona-Sholapur city—Mahommedan seat. Mr. Mahomed Hasham and Hon. Sir Ibrahim Auroon Jaffar are standing. Sardar G. N. Majumdar stands for the Assembly.

The Cricket season has come in full swing. On Saturday and Sunday last several matches were played between the two Gymkhanas, the Union Club, the N. E. School Club.

FOUL LIBEL ON GANDHIJI.

"Scrutator," Sticks To His "Opinion."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have no wish to be hard, or in any way to be unreasonable to our friend "Scrutator". It was not my intention to refer again to Mr. Arnold Ward's most unfair description of the Mahatma, as 'a Dangerous Lunatic", but since the Editor of the "I. D. M." tells us: 'I stick to everything I wrote", about Mr. Ward. I make no apology for dealing with the matter once again. Before I do so, I would like to emphasise one point: it must not be supposed that Mr. Ward's views about India, and about the leaders of the Civil Disobedience movement, are those of the "Spectator". Dr. Tagore, Mr. Sastri, Mr. C. F. Andrews and many other distinguished Indians have warmly praised the "Spectator" for the manly efforts that journal has made, and is making on behalf of India. Sir Phiroze Sethna in the course of a very brilliant article in the "Spectator" of July 12th which arrived by last mail, writes: "Your attitude with regard to the Indian problem has been marked by such a sympathetic spirit that it has evoked widespread appreciation among all sections of Indian thought." My quarrel is with this "Tory-Socialist-Journalist— thus very dear friend of the Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail", who wrote to the "Spectator" in April last: "The kindest act towards him (Gandhi) is to put him under the restraint the law imposes on Dangerous Lunatics." ("Spectator", April 19th, 1930.) "Scrutator" refuses to dissociate himself from this view, expressed by Mr. Ward: "I stick", says he, "to everything I wrote." What did "Scrutator" write the other day?: "I make an apology", said he, "for this belated tribute to Mr. Ward's work in India." Now if English words can be pinned down to any meaning at all, the words I have quoted appear to mean that, the Editor of the "I. D. M." is of the same opinion as Mr. Ward about the Mahatma. Then "Scrutator" refers to Mr. Ward's "latest thoughts" about India and her leaders. Mr. Ward's very "latest thoughts", as expressed in the "Spectator", are, I submit, grossly unfair to Indians—even to the most respected of Indians, who have held high office, and are now holding high office under the Crown. He also accused ex-President Patel of having treated members of the Assembly with gross disrespect. We are told for example, or at any rate, it is suggested that Mr. Patel was in the habit of addressing the Assembly members, "sitting down", under the pretext that he was always ill—"in indifferent health". But, it seems, the moment Mr. Patel vacated the chair: "the old fox.... has crossed and re-crossed India in the hottest of hot weather", in his efforts to rouse the people—the "rank and file", against the Government and the Crown. But this is not all. Indians, as a race, it seems, according to Mr. Ward, are wholly uncivilized—they only possess a "thin Veneer of civilization", and under the slightest pretext, it would seem, become murderous fanatics, liable to commit any murderous crime imaginable. Does the Editor of the "I. D. M." subscribe to this view of the people of India, as given by Mr. Ward—his dear friend, and for whom he has such a high regard—and who, according to "Scrutator", has "gone to the bottom" of the Indian problem? Writing from Bombay on February 22nd (and his "dispatch" appeared in the "Spectator" of March 15th): "In England you are so accustomed to the respect for law of a disciplined people that you cannot understand the thinness of the Courts which separates placidity from murder and arson in this land. The slightest relaxation of authority and we stand on the eve of a holocaust." A few months ago, I had "some words" in the "Spectator" with a "die-hard"—Sir Charles Spencer—a retired High Court Judge of Madras. In order, as he thought to give me a "quietus". Sir Charles said: "I cannot do better that quote the words of the "Spectator's" Bombay correspondent", and he proceeded to give the paragraph from Mr. Ward's "despatch" which I have given above. In another despatch we read that the Mahatma is a dangerous "Anarchist"—"Mr. Gandhi advocates anarchy, because he is himself suffering from a complete anarchy of thought." (Despatch dated Bombay, March 22nd, 1930). We are also instructed that the Mahatma does not know more about "problems of economics", than "he knows about Chinese metaphysics." Now, what are we to make of all this? I submit that any reasonable person will agree that Mr. Ward has made a most improper charge, not only against the Mahatma, but against a whole people. It is ludicrous to say that all those who inhabit this land are "uncivilized brutes", and that only the strong arm of the "Third Party" keeps the whole nation from "Murder and Arson". If the Editor and those who control the policy of the "Indian Daily Mail", are of this opinion, and agree with Mr. Arnold Ward, then I cannot see any sonse in supporting the view of those who demand "Dominion Status immediaitely". Or are we to suppose that the so-called "safeguards" about which we hear so much, are vitally essential to preserve the people from themselves,—to preserve the whole country from "Murder and Arson", and such horrible calamities? The fact is, "Scrutator" does not believe it either, only, he loves to flirt with anyone in any camp. For example, he says unkind things one evening about our friends—"the Bombay sergeants". Another evening we find him putting on a coat and skirt, and a flamboyant hat, and walking on the Bunder flirting with these sergeants, and he having in a manner peculiar to those poor unfortunates who are of a rather "easy virtue." But allow me to sincerely congratulate him for his exceedingly brilliant leader in Tuesday's issue of the "I. D. M." on "the miscarriage of Justice."—Yours, etc.

J. D. J.

August 5.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 3 9
London Tin Corporation Ord.	0 12 3
Turner & Newall	2 18 9
Associated Electrical Industries	1 3 6
Attock Oil	1 6 10½
Associated Portland Cement	1 3 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 6
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 8 0
Snia Viscosa	0 10 3
Beira Railways	1 0 3
County of London Electric Supply Ord.	2 4 9
Marconi International Marine	1 18 9
Callendar's Cable & Constn. Co. Ord.	3 9 0
General Electric Ord.	2 9 6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 8 9
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	42 10 0
International Rlys. of C. America Ord. dolls.	19
Malayalam Plantations	0 16 10½
British Burma Petroleum	0 4 9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	2 4 4½
British S. Africa (Chartered)	1 11 9
Pehang Consolidated Ord.	0 7 0
Wm. Cory & Son	2 16 0

Market quiet and unsettled. Interest confined to gilt-edged.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 108783 tons.

Decrease on week 443 tons.

Diarrhœa will be stopped by taking KALZANA

Diarrhœa is caused by inflammation of the intestines, generally due to irritated nerves.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will provide your blood with the *Calcium* (lime) necessary to strengthen the inflamed areas. The swelling will be quickly reduced and the diarrhœa will be stopped. At the same time Kalzana will strengthen the nerves and soothe the inflammation.

"Six Kalzana tablets daily stopped the diarrhœa (in two severe cases) in an amazingly short time without any change in the diet," writes Dr. Zuntz, the well-known Physician.

Your general Health, too, will greatly benefit by a course of Kalzana, because Kalzana tones up the whole system by conquering those weaknesses due to Calcium deficiency: general tiredness, inflammation of the skin, tooth decay and irritable nerves.

Come back to undisturbed health by starting a course of Kalzana to-day.

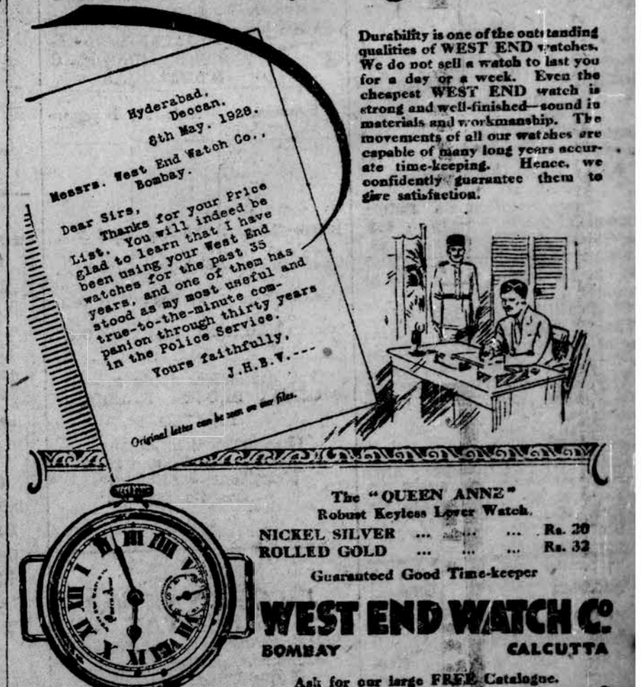
Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

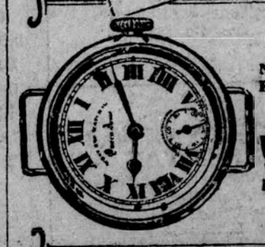
At all Chemists and Bazars.

Made by the manufacturers of Sanatogen and Formamint

30 YEARS' faithful Time-Keeping


Hyderabad,
Deccan.
6th May, 1928.
Messrs. West End Watch Co.,
Bombay.
Dear Sirs,
Thanks for your Price List. You will indeed be glad to learn that I have been using your West End watches for the past 35 years, and one of them has stood as my most useful and true-to-the-minute companion through thirty years in the Police Service.
Yours faithfully,
J.H.B.V.---
Original letter can be seen on our files.

Durability is one of the outstanding qualities of WEST END watches. We do not sell a watch to last you for a day or a week. Even the cheapest WEST END watch is strong and well-finished—sound in materials and workmanship. The movements of all our watches are capable of many long years accurate time-keeping. Hence, we confidently guarantee them to give satisfaction.



The "QUEEN ANNE"
Robust Keyless Lever Watch.
NICKEL SILVER ... ... Rs. 20
ROLLED GOLD ... ... Rs. 32
Guaranteed Good Time-keeper

WEST END WATCH Co.
BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Ask for our large FREE Catalogue.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Cocoanut Day, Hindu holiday, Banks closed.

Harwood League: East Lancs. vs. Duke of Wellington's, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

CONGRESS AMBULANCE BRIGADE RALLY.

There will be a general rally of all the volunteers of the Congress Ambulance Brigade at the Gowalia Tank Maidan on Sunday 10th instant at 6-30 a.m., when the Brigade will be divided into platoons and sections. All volunteers must be present.

PENINSULAR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

To-day (Saturday) at 3-0 p.m. at the Sir Vithaldas Memorial Buildings, 9 Bakehouse Lane, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the opening ceremony of the Peninsular Life Assurance Co., will be held. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the above society the 4th of the series of lectures on "Economics of Empires" will be delivered by Mr. Mangklal Vakil, at Ranchhod Bhuvan near Opera House Tram Terminus to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m.

PRISONERS DAY AT ANDHERI.

In obedience to the resolution passed at the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. held in Bombay to observe to-morrow (Sunday) as a Prisoners' Day a procession will start at 6-30 a.m. from Ram Madir, Vesava Road.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Under the auspices of this institute a lecture on "Social Psychology" will be delivered by Mr. S. V. Parulekar, M.A., S.I. at Ranchhod Bhuwan near Opera House tram Terminus to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Society the weekly discourse on Spiritualism followed by a seance will be held on Sunday the 10th inst. at 51 Gordhandas Building, Girgaon, opposite the Portuguese Church, at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

KARNATAK CONGRESS WORKERS' LEAGUE.

A general meeting of all the members of the above League will be held in the Association Hall, Gamdevi to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the report of the activities and the work done by the League. All members of the League and those interested in its work are earnestly requested to attend.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will a public Parsi meeting at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday the 13th instant, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Jayshree Raiji, Mrs. Tehmina Joshi, Miss Nariman, Dr Dosibai Patel, Messrs. Homi Kapadia and Bharucha, and others will deliver short addresses on "True Swadeshi."

Entrance will be by tickets costing Re. 1, annas 3 and annas 4 will be available at the Hall from next Monday between 4 and 6 p.m.

Proceeds will be given to Parsi Swadeshi Pracharak Fund.

ARYA SAMAJ MANDIR.

Shravan Day will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) from 7 a.m. to 10 a.m. (B.T.) in the Arya Samaj Mandir at Kukadwadi, near Bhatbavdi Police Station (Girgaum Back Road).

Don't Suffer any longer from the Torture of

PILES

Abscess, Fissures.

Use this wonderfully efficacious and magical cure, that will not only stop the pain—the itching—the burning and the agony of Piles promptly but will cause the Piles to shrink and disappear for good.

Over 100,000 Doctors recommend Recto-Serol. It is obtainable for Rs. 2 or Rs. 11 for six boxes at a time, of all leading Chemists and Stores or from the agents. Write now for "Medical Booklet" and the numerous unsolicited testimonials

Address:

The Continental Drug Co. of India Hornby Rd., Post Box 996, Bombay

NINA DALAL'S ASSAULT-CHARGE ON HUSBAND.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, August 7.

The Court room of the Poona Cantonment Court was crowded to-day when the case came up for hearing in which Mrs. P. M. Dalal, the Russian wife of Perozeshaw M. Dalal is suing him, his mother and two servants with alleged assault.

Cross-examined by Mr. S. G. Velinkar Bar-at-law, Mrs Dalal denied her husband's allegation of adultery in France. She then described incidents in Bombay, Mahableshwar and Poona, alleging that in Poona she had been bodily lifted, attacked and thrown out of her husband's house when she went there to propose an amicable settlement to him.

Further hearing was postponed till Monday.

SHOLAPUR JUDGMENT.

—:o:—

A Monster Petition To Save Accused.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Friday.

A monster petition is being organised on behalf of Shri Kishan Laxminarayan Sarda, Jagannath S. Shinde and Abdul Rasul Kurban Hussein, whose appeals against the death sentence passed on them by the Sessions Judge of Sholapur have been dismissed by the Bombay High Court.

Signatures of prominent persons are being obtained for it and those who are desirous of adding their names are advised to signify their desire to do so to Mr. M. C. Chagla at the High Court.

"THE SHOW BOAT."

—:o:—

Running Again At Wellington.

—:o:—

From Friday, the Wellington Cinema is showing "Show Boat", one of those fine pictures which one loves to see again and again. It is a touching, human story of true love, thwarted by misfortunes at first, but happily fulfilled in the end. The ever changing panorama of the Mississippi river the beautiful moonlit nights, the negro melodies wafted from the shore, the charming life on the boat—all are presented with great pictorial beauty. Miss Laura La Plante, the pretty Universal comedienne proves she is a first rate emotional actress in the role of Magnolia. Also, Joseph Josteph Schildkrant, the romantic hero plays the leading male role.

SOUTH KANARA LEAGUE.

The South Kanara League has passed the following resolutions:—

This League of the South Kanara residents in Bombay records with deep regret the assault by the Police on the late Sjt. Hargovandas and fully sympathises with the members of his family in their sad bereavement.

This League congratulates Sardar Vallabhbhi Patel, the acting President of the All-India National Congress, other members of the A.I.C.C., members of the B. P. C. C. and other ladies on their recent arrests and convictions and condemns the most arbitrary actions of the Government.

This League also congratulates the brave Satyagrahis who have been assaulted by the Police on Saturday the 2nd instant.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union a meeting of the students studying in the various colleges and Vocational Institutions will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood at 3-15 p.m. when some of the activities of the Union will be placed before them. All students are cordially invited to attend.

DESH SEVIKA SANGH.

FOR PICKETING SEVIKAS.

To-day (Saturday) only the Sevikas who are picketing at Mangaldas Market have to come to Sukhanand's Dharamshala at the usual time. There is no picketing to-day at other centres.

Mandvi Sevikas have to go today on (Saturday) at 3-30 a.m. to the dispensary of Dr. Saraswatibai.

—:o:—

SUNDAY'S PROCESSION FOR WOMEN.

(Through Desh Sevika Sangh.)

A procession of women under the auspices of Rashtriya Stri Sabha will start from Sukhanand Dharamshala at 7 in the morning on Sunday the 10th August. It will pass by the Congress House and will disperse at Chaupatty. The procession is in honour of the members of the A. I. C. C. and members of the B. P. C. C. and the ladies who have been sentenced this week. All women are cordially invited The procession will be lead by Marwadi ladies.

FLAG SALUTATION.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi Prabhat Pheri Mandal, there will be a National Flag Salutation ceremony at Vithaldas Road (Lohar Chawl) at 5 to 8-30 a.m. on Sunday the 10th instant.

MUSLIMS CELEBRATE PROPHET'S BIRTHDAY.

—:o:—

Big Procession And A Meeting.

Muslims of Bombay celebrated the Prophet's birthday on Friday with great pomp. All the Muslim shops in the city remain closed for the whole day.

In the afternoon after the Friday prayers a huge procession in which thousands of Muslims joined started from the Juma mosque and after parading through the Muslim localities of the city terminated at the Chota Kabrastan near Grant Road corner. Parties from different Muslim Mohallahs had joined the procession. They carried with them red and green flags with the crescent inscribed in the centre and also placards with Urdu Persian and Arabic couplets in praise of the Prophet inscribed on them. There was a large number of singing parties who kept on singing songs in different languages praising the Prophet throughout the route.

In the night a very largely attended meeting was held at the Juma Mosque where speeches describing the life story of the Prophet were delivered. The speakers ascribed the present weakness of the Muslims to their forgetting the true teachings of Islam and exhorted them to follow in the foot-steps of the Prophet which they said would make them strong and improve their condition.

—:o:—

Daily Change At Empire And Empress.

—:o:—

Both at the Empire and Empress Cinemas this week many film masterpieces of the past two or three years will be repeated, each for one day only, being transferred from the Empire to the other the next day At the Empire, Charlie Chaplin will be seen in "The Circus" on Saturday; and Douglas Fairbanks in "The Three Musketers" on Sunday; whilst during the succeeding days the ever-popular "Les Miserable"; the famous screen star Eric von Stroheim in "The Wedding March"; Wallace Beery in "Richard the Lion Hearted"; Harold Llyod in "Speedy" one of his best comedies; and Richard Dix in "The immortal picture in "Ten Commandments'" on Friday The same set of films will be screened at the Empress the next day, except the last. The timings of the shows have been changed slightly at both the Theatres for this programme, which can be seen from the advertisements.

"Prisoners Day" Procession.

—:o:—

Under the auspices of the Bandra Village Congress Committee, a public procession, in celebration of the All-India Prisoners' Day will start on Sunday, the 10th instant at 6.30 a.m. from the office of the Congress Committee, old Patkar Blocks, and will go round the main street of the town.

—:o:—

To-day's Flag Salutation Ceremony.

—:o:—

The Flag Salutation Ceremony on behalf of the residents of New Wadi, Dadyseth Agiary Lane, which was postponed will take place to-day (Saturday) between 5 and 9 a.m. when all Prabhat Pheries will be pleased to chonour the function.

A gold Medal will be awarded to a Prabhat Pheri which is duly registered in the Congress and which comparts itself well to strict discipline during its procession.

At Princes Street.

"There will be National Flag Ceremony to-day (Saturday) between 5 and 8 a.m. (S.T.) near Mangaldas Market, Mangaldas Road, Princess Street, from Mangaldas Market Chawls.

At Bellasis Road.

Under the auspices of the Bhavani Mata Prabhat Phery Mandal, there will be celebrated the National Flag salutation ceremony at Bellasis Road Improvement Trust Blocks Compound to-day (Saturday) between 5 to 9 a.m. (S.T.)

—:o:—

Parsi Prabhat Pheries.

—:o:—

There are hundreds of Prabhat Pheri Bodies in Bombay, of which hardly half a dozen may be composed of Parsis. Of these, two Parsi Prabhat Pheries are prominent, because not only are they well-organized but the promoters who are mere have composed good. Prabhat Pheri Songs.

The Parsi residents of Fort lack in not having their own Prabhat Pheri and to awaken their patriotism "The New Charni Road Prabhat Pheri Mandal" has decided to leave their locality and come up to Fort at the dawn of Sunday (10th instant) and to go round Parsi Streets, singing national hymns. They will also halt for about ten minutes at every junction of four roads for singing. This arrangement to arouse the Fort Parsis to have their own Prabhat Pheri has been brought about by "The Naujawan Bharat Parsi Procession Institution."

Garhwal Procession Banned In Nagpur.

600 PERSONS SQUATTING ON ROAD: TROOPS CALLED OUT.

35 Persons Arrested.

NAGPUR, Aug. 8.

A batch of 26 volunteers headed by Mr. Chhagganlal Bharuka, President of the "War Council", and Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya, pleader and a member of the "War Council", formed the Garhwal procession in front of the "War Council" Office. They had hardly proceeded 300 yards when they were held up by the Police and were informed that they were disobeying orders. They were given the order of dispersing, and on their refusal they were arrested. Immediately after, another batch of about 600 persons squatted on the ground headed by Mr. Khushalchand President of the Chanda Municipality. Mr. Khushalchand alone was arrested. A third batch of eight persons was then arrested.

About 600 persons are squatting on the road.

The District Magistrate, D. I. G. of Police and other higher officials are keeping the situation under control.

The Ambulance Corps is ready. Dr. Moonje is among the spectators.

Mr. Gandhi who succeeded Mr. Khushalchand is among those arrested to-day.

Military has arrived from Kamptee. Troops paraded the principal streets to-day.—A. P.

to run concurrently.—A. P.

LATER.

At 6-30 in the evening the situation remaining unchanged. The processionists are squatting on the road attracting a large number of spectators who are squatting on the roadside. Water and light refreshments were supplied to the processionists.

Only prominent persons were arrested.

The prohibitive order expires at midnight and it appears that processionists will not till then move from their places. Similar small processions paraded several localities but they were not disturbed.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate has sentenced Turanga Mohom Das Gupta, Secretary of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Committee, to six months' rigorous imprisonment for having published the "Satyagraha Sambad" without the necessary declaration.—A. P.

PESHAWAR CONGRESSMEN ON TRIAL.

—:o:—

They Prefer To Be Undefended

PESHAWAR, Aug. 7.

The case against Sjt. Khansingh, havildar of Congress Volunteer Corps and member of the Naujwan Bharat Sabha, Acharjiram, Assistant Secretary of the Sabha and a Congress volunteer and Mahd. Usman in charge of Congress volunteers and a member of the Bharat Sabha, began today before Captain Cobb, City Magistrate, in the Jailors Club Room in Peshawar jail.

Mehta Mangalsain, Advocate, represented the Crown. The accused were undefended. Three prosecution witnesses were examined in each case and further hearing was adjourned to the 20th instant for further prosecution evidence.—A. P.

Congress Week At Ahmedabad.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 8.

A crowded programme has been arranged by Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee to celebrate the Congress Week throughout Gujrat commencing from the 11th inst. On the first day salutation to the Natidonal Flag on a mass scale will be done at Kankaria ground. Next day contraband salt will be sold throughout the city by national volunteers and police pamphlets will be freely distributed despite the Ordinance. A day is reserved for ladies who will do house to house propaganda while demonstration of Takilis and wrole-day spinning will be taken up the next day. During the entire Congress week picketing will be continued with redoubled vigour and other items of Congress programme will be intensively carried on.—Free Press.

FOREST SATYAGRAHA AT MALKAPUR.

—:o:—

Volunteers Get 7 Months And Half.

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Aug. 6.

A batch of ten volunteers from Malkapur Taluka went to Deoul Ghat to break the Forest Law. At about 11 a.m. they broke the Forest Law in the presence of all the Officers and 3,000 people. All the volunteers were arrested and brought to Buldana, where Seven of them were released. Mr. Bhawe, and Mr. Purushottam of Buldana and Mr. Bhiku Teli of Malkapur were sentenced to Seven and Half Month's R. I. To-morrow Satyagraha will be offered at DHAD and day after to-morrow at RAJUR.

PICKETERS ARRESTED.

The following is the list of volunteers arrested for foreign cloth picketing in the Fort on Friday:—

Thukaram Rambhau Pawar; Narayan Bhajirao; J. C. Ghandhi; Bhavanji Gopalji Nawane; Meghaji Devji; Madhavji Gulabhai; Krishna Danji Narayan Pangya; Shavji Tamalji Bhansale; and Vasanji Mulji.

Akola, Aug. 8.—Mr. Deshpande, Secretary, Berar P. C. C. was sentenced to one year's R. I. Mr. Sohini Vaidya, with a batch of 10 volunteers, was arrested this morning on his way to Loni Forest for Satyagraha. Dr. Kashikar and Gadgeshastri were also arrested at Akot, where Satyagraha started yesterday.—Free Press.

GOLD MEDAL FOR PARSI AVIATOR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

It has been decided by the Aero Club of India to present a gold medal to the Parsi Aviator, Mr. Bharucha, for his successful flight from London to Nairobi. This was at the suggestion of Sir Phiroze Sethna.

PESHAWAR ALARUM

—:o:—

Attack By Afridi's Expected.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 7.

The air is thick with rumours of an Afridi attack on Peshawar to-night. Troops are guarding all stratagic points. Aeroplanes have been reconnoitring all day. City gates are being closed at nine to-night.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

The bayonet attack on a British woman Mrs. Hearne by a Nationalist soldier in the bedroom at her residence in the outskirts of Nanking has brought swift diplomatic action, Sir Miles Lampson demanding immediate satisfaction including the arrest and punishment of the assailant. Mrs. Hearne's condition is serious. Her husband was actually at the verandah and heard her scream but he was unable to reach her side owing to the intervening doors being locked. Meanwhile, the malefactor escaped.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.

Revised figures of placings in the Round Europe Air Race give Morzik 427 points.

Revised placings put Broad eighth in the list instead of seventh as mentioned earlier.—Reuter.

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

A Rawalpindi message says:—As a protest against the arrest and conviction of Pandit Malaviya about 2,000 ladies took out a procession in defiance of the police order prohibiting the same. Police did not interfere with the processionists.—A.P.

MADRAS, Aug. 8.

A message from Madura says:—News has just now been received in Madura that police yesterday opened fire on a crowd at Bodinayakanur in the course of picketing toddy shop, resulting in two persons being killed and some being injured.

Five injured persons are reported to have been brought to Madura and taken to the hospital today.

Eighty yards of copper telegraphic wire was cut and stolen from the Telegraph posts yesterday near Avadi station. Police are making investigations.—A. P.

PESHAWAR, Aug. 8.

On account of unfriendly reception given to him by his friends Haji Shah a big merchant of Charsadda and an associate of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who was recently released from Gujerat Jail on his furnishing a security has committed suicide.

In the late hours last night an Afridi lashkar whose strength is not known attacked Landi village one mile from Peshawar and after some fighting fled, receiving many casualties. The main attack is expected to-night.—A. P.

NATIONAL FLAG SALUTATION.

—:o:—

Sunday's Functions.

The National Flag hoisting ceremony will be performed at the following localities on Sunday (the 10th instant) between 5-30 a.m. and 9 a.m. when all Prabhat Pheries and Volunteer Corps are requested to attend:—

(1) Hirachand Building, Bhuleshwar.
(2) Pandurang Wadi (opp. Borbhat Lane).
(3) Khanderao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road.
(4) Deokaran Nanjee Wadi, Thakurdwar.
(5) Jitekar Wadi, Thakurdwar.
(6) Parvati Mansions, Grant Road.
(7) Bhagatwdi, Bhuleshwar.
(8) Arthur Road Camp, Tardeo.
(9) Sailor Buildings, Dadar.
(10) Kanji Goculdas Buildings, Lohar Street.
(11) Taratemple Lane, Lamington Road.
(12) Angre's Chawl, Mugbhat, Girgaon.
(13) Bangadwadi, Girgaum Back Road.
(14) At "Summit," Foriett Hill Road.

—:o:—

Bombay Diamond Merchants.

—:o:—

In accordance with the order of the Congress Mandate, the Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association will remain closed for three days i.e., on the 8th, 9th and 10th instant.

"Vijaya Danca" Postponed.

"The Drama "Vijaya Danca" in aid of Congress Ambulance Brigade, which was to have been performed on the night of 12th has been postponed, to a future date on account of unavoidable circumstances the dates of which will be mentioned later on. Those who want to have their tickets refunded can do so at Khadi Bhandar Lamington Road, opposite Popular Pharmacy, Bombay 4.

BREACH ON G I P BRANCH LINE.

—:o:—

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway wires from Jhansi under dated Aug 8:—

Owing to further heavy rain and floods at the site of the breach between Bharwasummerpur and Ragaul on the Cawnpore Banda Section it is expected that transhipment will continue until about August 17. Further advice will follow.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

New York, Aug. 8.

Previous closing rate	13.18
To-day's opening rate	13.28
Difference	plus .10
To-day's closing rate	12.56
Difference	—.02

Rs.

Broach Expectations J/A 192
Broach Expectations M/A 220

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 8.

Previous closing rate	7.04
To-day's opening rate	7.00
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	6.75
Difference	—.20

Crop estimate ..... 14,362,000 Bales.
Ginning 77956

SATYAGRAHA NEWS IN BRIEF.

CALICUT, Aug. 5.

The District Magistrate, Malabar has served a notice yesterday on the "Al-Ameen" a Malayalam daily published from Calicut demanding Rs. 2,000/- security under the Press Ordinance. It has been decided to suspend publication.—Free Press.

NELLORE, Aug. 8.

Mr. Tharakowl Narayana Row, Secretary, District Congress Committee was sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment under Criminal Law Amendment Act.—Free Press.

VIRUDHUNAGAR, Aug. 8.

Order under Section 144 was served yesterday on 5 workers prohibiting holding of meetings or demonstrations. A huge procession was held in defiance to-day. 6 arrests were made and the procession was forcibly dispersed.—Free Press.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £106-1/2.
National Bank of India £40-3/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £91-1/4.
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent £79-5/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £100-5/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £45.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £54-1/2.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £63-1/2.
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £86.
Consols 2-1/2 per cent £55-3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £103-3/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent

SHALOM JUDAH AUG. 8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 7.

Silver:—Market continues to be dull.

Spot	15-15/16
Forward	15-7/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-7/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2 per cent.
Interest, Seven day's Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-9/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-11/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

—:o:—

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 7.

TT London on Berlin	20.38-3/4
TT London on Amsterdam	12.08-5/8
TT London on Brussels	34.80
TT London on Madrid	43.65
TT London on Milan	92.97
TT London on Berne	25.04
TT London on Paris	123.78
TT London on Prague	164.25

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	3.80 plus .10
Scinde, Fine	4.05 plus .10
Scinde, Superfine	4.30 plus .10
Bengal, Good	3.55 plus .10
Bengal Fully Good	3.80 plus .10
Bengal Fine	4.05 plus .10
Oomra, Good	3.75 plus .10
Oomra, Fully Good	4.05 plus .10
Oomra, Fine	4.35 plus .10
Broach, Fully Good	4.30 plus .10
Broach, Fine	5.05 plus .10
Broach, Superfine	5.30 plus .10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

November	11.25
December	11.35
January	11.39
March	11.58
May	11.79
July	11.98
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	12.30

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 7.

Demand Bills 480.87

Positively the last day

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2. Messrs. K. JIVRAJ & Co., Bora Bazar Street, Fort,
3. Messrs. RAHIM JOOSAB & Co., Khatau Bldg., Maruti Street.

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Reserve Fund	Rs.	1,06,619

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930.

POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

The bureaucracy is a machine and has, therefore, no soul. The truth of it is illustrated by the reply of the Bombay Government to the question of the Inspector-General of Prisons regarding cooking arrangements for Pandit Malaviya. Says the Secretary to the Bombay Government: "Pandit Malaviya is now a convict prisoner. If he finds jail discipline difficult, he is welcome to pay his fine and get out. Otherwise he must conform to jail discipline. Such an arrangement therefore cannot be allowed to continue." Malaviyaji calls it "perfectly fair." That is so, as far as the letter of the law goes. But what the bureaucracy ignores is the basic significance that attaches to the circumstances which have led not only Pandit Malaviya but thousands of others from Mahatma Gandhi and the Nehrus down to the picket who is arrested daily in front of foreign cloth or liquor shops and sent to jail. The world is moved to the very depth of its soul by the spectacle of India's noblest and best braving arrest and imprisonment. To the bureaucracy it means nothing more than so much addition to the prison population of India. The struggle that is going on in India to-day may be extremely inconvenient to Government. But it is a struggle of which both the purpose and basis are moral. It involves a breach of laws but its challenge to law is not the challenge of robbery or housebreaking. The two are as far apart as the poles. Yet bureaucracy has betrayed its utter incapacity to appreciate any distinction. It clutches at rules conceived in a spirit of hostility to moral turpitude and felony and seeks to apply them to Satyagrahis with certain modifications that promote a very small number of these Satyagrahis from the status of ordinary to that of distinguished felons. It is thus that a Brahmin convict was given to Malaviyaji but as an "extra-courtesy". It is thus that Pandit Motilal Nehru has been given a cell, but a leaking cell unfit to live in with any degree of civilised comfort, especially for a victim of asthma. Sometime ago we reproduced from the "Leader" the details of conditions in which Pandit Motilal is forced to live and we need not recapitulate them here. It is also thus that the State prisoner of Yerawda who, although granted a "suite" of cells and Rs. 100 per month, was kept virtually in solitary confinement for a long time. Further, meaningless restrictions were placed on his interviews with his friends and he has been obliged to go without interviews rather than be subjected to the humiliation of having Government pick and choose from his visitors. In this connection we publish today a letter from Mr. Tricumji. That letter speaks for itself.

But all this is not so bad as the monstrosity of classifying 90 per cent. of political prisoners with ordinary thieves, cheats and robbers and treating them as such. There is no province which is free from complaints of objectionable behaviour towards Satyagrahis. We publish elsewhere a communication that has been addressed to the Governments of the Punjab and Delhi by Mr. K. Santanam on behalf of A and B class prisoners in the Gujarat jail It will be recalled that they had made three demands on behalf of all political prisoners viz., beter food with ghee and curd, liberty to sleep in the open and facilities for study and recreation. These are perfectly reasonable demands. They will be acknowledged as just by every one except those who cannot see the obvious truth that 'C' class political prisoners have almost everything in common with A and B class prisoners and nothing with the ordinary criminals. Mr. Santanam's letter gives some details of alleged ill-treatment of boys which make revolting reading and are unworthy of any civilised Government. The sooner Government put an end to the widespread scandal called 'C' class the better for them. It does not require much intellectual strain to realise that classification of prisoners into A, B and C classes is not half so important as the necessity of drawing an adequate distinction between ordinary criminals and those who have gone to jail in pursuit of an aim which is nothing if not completely moral. We doubt if a system without soul can manage to distinguish between the letter of the law and the spiritual basis of the actions of the civil resisters which is the real issue in so far as political prisoners are concerned. We doubt if the bureaucracy will appreciate the distinction. Still, a warning is very necessary. For Sukhdeo is already on hunger-strike and Mr. Santanam and his friends intend to take drastic steps to improve the lot of 'C' class political prisoners. The prospects are grave indeed. No human being can look upon them with equanimity. Will the bureaucracy move? Or does it propose to wait for another tragedy?

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

—:o:—

A number of local bodies in this country have taken the patriotic course of hoisting the National Flag over their buildings. Indian youth are naturally anxious that in educational institutions the National Flag should be flown, as an eloquent index to their sense of patriotism. In certain provinces officialdom displays a lamentably narrow-minded attitude towards these efforts. Municipal and Local Boards are warned by supersensitive bureaucrats, who cannot evidently bear the sight of the Flag, that drastic steps will be taken if it is hoisted over their buildings. The National Flag is an assertion of Indian self-respect, of the Indian claim that this country is as much entitled to have its own flag as any other free nation. The worship of the National Flag by Indians does not mean that they have disrespect for the flag of any other people. It is the duty of heads of educational institutions, therefore, not to create unnecessary bitterness between themselves and their pupils by adopting a hostile attitude towards the display of the National Flag in these institutions. We learn with regret that a controversy is likely to arise at the Fergusson College regarding this question Mr. Mahajani, the Principal of the College, is deservedly popular with his pupils. We hope he will not be led away by reactionary elements, anxious to influence him, in taking an unpatriotic course and insisting that the National Flag his students have hoisted in the College should be removed.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ALLEGATION.

—:o:—

According to Anglo-India any misfortune that may descend on India is directly traceable to the schemings and machinations of Congressmen. It will be recalled that troubles on the Frontier were officially "believed" to have been inspired by the Congress. The Congress repudiated the accusation but officialdom did not accept the challenge and produce proofs of culpability which all went to prove that its guilt was merely "believed" and was not a fact. But Anglo-India always rushes where even officialdom fears to tread. What was merely "believed" became a firm conviction with Anglo-Indian papers who echoed the suggestions in the official communique with much greater noise than the original. This is not all. The "Times of India" and its Simla correspondent have, between themselves, ruled that the present Afridi rising is also the result of "assiduous propaganda" on behalf of the Congress. It is a very long time since every Congress leader and worker of the Frontier has been jailed, Congress Committees disbanded, outside leaders banned entry into the N.-W. F. P. and the whole of the Province undergoing the rigours of a watchful resolute rule. Yet Congress propaganda continues with success! What is worse, the outrageous misstatement is repeated unblushingly that the Congress Committee "were boasting in Peshawar that they had taken over the Government there." But then calumny to be utter and complete must always be accompanied by shamefacedness.

A SATARA MUSSOLINI.

—:o:—

Who would have thought that in the progressive and enlightened Presidency of Bombay a little Achinovnik would be ready to imitate the methods of Mussolini, Stewart of Guntur? But Bombay has not lagged behind Madras. A Satara message states that two lawyers of the place who desired to argue an appeal before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate there were informed by this official that he refused to accept their "Vakalatnama" because they were wearing coloured khaddar caps. Lawyers do appear, we understand, even in white khaddar caps in Satara Courts, but so far this head-gear has not ruffled the equanimity of the officials before whom they appear. The message says that "the Magistrate directed the lawyers to leave the Court and threatened to turn them out through a peon, but they protested and expressed their willingness to leave on being given a written order." The order was passed and they left. In 1921 the Government of Bombay had the good sense to warn their officials by a special resolution against visiting their displeasure on those who wear khaddar. Is that resolution now withdrawn by Sir Ernest Hotson, who himself entertains strange notions about the Gandhi cap? It is the urgent duty of the Government not to contribute to increasing the present grave public discontent by allowing their subordinates to make a foolish exhibition of their caprices as was done at Satara. We hope the Bar Association of the place will lodge an emphatic protest against the action of the official concerned and that there will be no more repetition at Satara and elsewhere of these ebullitions of temper against khaddar.

JUSTICE AT LAST!

—:o:—

The Session Judge of Thana upheld the appeal preferred by Mr. Ginwala, the well-known Bombay Solicitor and President of the G. I. P. Railway Union, against the sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment passed on him recently, on charges of criminal trespass, by Mr. Chaubal, Resident First Class Magistrate of Kurla. Mr. Ginwala was acquitted along with Messrs. Tamdulkar, Jadhav, Kelkar and Ghatge who had been charged with abetting him. Mr. Chaubal is the Magistrate who convicted Mrs. Lukmani, an aged Muslim lady of 59, to four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of picketing. The acquittal of Mr. Ginwala and the other accused shows how unreliable must have been the evidence against them in support of the charge of criminal trespass. And yet the Resident Magistrate, Kurla could award him the harsh and savage sentence of nine months' rigorous imprisonment!

ETHICS AND ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT

COLD STORAGE FOR FOREIGN STOCKS

(BY POLITICUS).
VIII.

Remains the alternative of storing up the remaining stocks of these goods, when they are brought under the hammer, in some sort of a bonded warehouse under the National Authority. The goods so stored may remain under bond, until such time that we are able, with the help of a Swaraj Government, to find a satisfactory solution of this matter. It is not impossible to find satisfactory purchasers of such stocks from beyond our own borders. I cannot say exactly what is the value of the stocks of the principal commodities in which Boycott may be effective. But let us take them to be about 20 crores all over India,—an outside estimate. If the National Authority could be induced to accept some sort of responsibility for these,—not at their book value, but at some sort of forced sale value,—and arrange to procure on its own collective credit and authority for the merchants coming within the scheme equivalent stocks of Swadeshi goods (or permissible foreign stocks, if any) the problem of the dealer will have been solved far more effectively and satisfactorily than the patch-work hitherto suggested. The actual scheme, once again, for effecting this solution may be easily devised and put into execution, once the principle is adopted.

SUPPLY OF CREDIT FOR SWADESHI REPLACEMENT.

There are, however, several points incidentally involved in the solution suggested above, which we cannot pass over in silence as being insignificant. The stocks are held by the merchants,—not with their own capital, but generally with borrowed money. In the greater majority of the cases, Banks would have a great deal to say before the solution of the kind suggested above,—or any solution other than the normal course of such dealings,—is adopted. And the banks, we may take it, will be mortally hostile to any such arrangement. They are primarily concerned with their security, which they cannot willingly see being diminished. But they are also interested in the maintenance of the foreign trade as it exists today; for that way lie their own profits. They would, therefore, strain every nerve to retain their hold on the merchants, and, through them, seek to defeat the main movement. Unless we make to them a categoric rejoinder, there is no hope of preventing the harm these agencies are in a position to wreak upon us. And the categoric rejoinder that they will understand is to let them do their worst. There is a limit to the worst they can do. They will call upon the holders of stocks against which they hold Bills of Exchange on these merchants to honour these bills on the due date. If the merchants do not take delivery of these goods; or if they refuse to accept or honour the drafts drawn upon them, the banks may threaten them with selling these stocks by auction, and holding these drawees of the bills they hold responsible for the balance. The realisation on forced sales of an unwanted commodity will not be a fraction of the nominal value; and the balance the banks will have to obtain from the drawees will be very considerable. They can, of curse, realise the balance from the drawers of the bills but we can understand why they may not like to harrass their own countrymen, if they can help matters. The Exchange Banks,—the parties principally concerned in this matter,—hold deposits from Indians aggregating 70 crores, while their advances against goods, at this season of the year, cannot be, at any given moment in excess of a third of that sum. If, then, the banks use the lever they hold to embarrass and discredit the merchants of India, the latter have the remedy in their hands to the extent that the withdrawal of their deposits in these banks will permit them such a rejoinder. There is no reason, of law or tactics, why the National Authority should not institute,—as an integral part of the general boycott scheme,—a systematic withdrawal of all Indian deposits from these non-Indian banks. And, even if that expedient does not quite suffice to neutralise the Bank's potential pressure on the merchants, the latter may even be given a kind of National Indulgence for any discredit brought upon them, in the commercial sense, owing to action taken against them by the banks. A national resolve not to consider it a point of discredit for any merchant who has been declared a defaulter through such an action of the banks may serve the turn. And, if the suggestion already made about obtaining for such merchants equivalent stocks of Swadeshi goods, on the collective credit and authority of the National Organisation, despite the discredit sought to be cast upon such merchants by the action of the foreign banks, is adopted, the sting of the banks' action will be removed effectually.

AN ACID TEST OF LEGALITY.

The foregoing remedy is, of course, to be tried in the very last extremity. It provides, however, an acid test of the genuineness of the commercial class in their professions of active sympathy with the national movement. If they really desire our only weapon,—an economic boycott,—to succeed in the fight for our national regeneration, they must make up their mind to go to any length that the elements hostile to the country's aspirations may compel them to go to. And when they have been forced to such extremes, they will find the way out opened up for them by the very bitterness of their opponent's action, is more profitable and serviceable than they might at first sight conceive it to be.

WHAT OF OUR EXPORTS?

In this connection, let me dispose of an argument that has sometimes been put forward regarding the energetic prosecution of the boycott movement? If we continue to boycott foreign goods, will the foreign purchaser of Indian goods not repay us in kind, and stop buying our goods? This is a stronger form of the argument against the main thesis in this series, than another in which the querist asks why we should permit Britishers or any one against whom we may have a resentment to show, to buy our goods? This latter contention misses the point of such a movement as an economic boycott of particular goods altogether. Why should we cut our own nose to spite our own face? Why should we refuse to sell our goods to those who want them, and are willing honestly to pay for them? In the American constitution there is a clear section prohibiting the Congress from levying any duty on any produce of America. Why? Because they would not in any way handicap their own produce from finding the best market it can. For India, also, the same argument applies. We are not the happy possessors of an absolute monopoly in any article,—except perhaps jute,—which the foreigner will be ruined if he does not buy from us, and on our terms. In jute or tea, our principal exports, we have very little say, since the trade is practically in non-Indian hands; and these have no sympathy with the Nationalist movement. But we are producers of many other articles; and their prices have been adjusted by currency exchange manipulations in such a manner, that the foreigner will find it hard to obtain a like material at cheaper prices. Besides, as even Lord Curzon's Government showed a generation ago, when the Imperial Preference virus had first bitten into the bureaucratic veins, the articles India sells to the world, are needed by her buyers for their own industry, which would be ruined if they ceased buying from India. All through the ages, moreover, India's export trade has been such that it is to her customers' interest to go seek her wares, not so much India's interest to find a market for them any flow. As a matter of fact, let it be added,—even at the risk of a little self-contradiction—that if the raw material, which forms the bulk of our exports, were to remain in the country, for want of a good buyer, the country's manufacturing industry must needs benefit. True, our manufacturing industry seems to be dominated by Bourbonesque mill agents, who seem to be incapable of learning from anything. But even their industry might benefit by such an eventuality, inspite of themselves.

FIGURES CANNOT LIE, BUT MISLEAD.

There is accordingly, not much to be frightened by in regard to the consequences on our export trade by the growth and spread of the boycott movement. The exports have, it is true, fallen the first three months of the current fiscal year, even as the imports have; though the fall in the exports is not so great as in the case of the imports. Whereas the import trade has declined some 25 per cent., the export trade has declined 17 per cent. The value figures, moreover, which evidence this fall, are utterly misleading, because the prices of Indian commodities have fallen even more than in the world-level. It may quite possib-

(Continued on next page.)

Previous articles appeared on July 31, August 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively.

NOTES OR THE WAR.

Peace And Conciliation.

According to a British Official Wireless message from London the Viceroy has permitted the Nehrus to visit Mahatma Gandhi "on the unofficial suggestions for discontinuing the Civil Disobedience movement." If this is all that these leaders are meeting in Yernawda for, then the Viceroy might as well not have taken the trouble of subjecting the Nehrus to the inconvenience of a journey specially in the present state of Pandit Motilal's health. There is, in fact, a very simple way of stopping the Civil Disobedience movement but it cannot occur to those who are bent upon trying to stop it by arrest and imprisonment of even such person as Pandit Malaviya, to say nothing of the other four members of the Working Committee and the ladies. One cannot help sympathising with the two innocent words "Peace" and "Conciliation" on the way in which they are being abused.

Mr. Ketchum's "Solution."

Mr. Ketchum's condemnation of the racial arrogance of certain Britishers is to be welcomed upto a point. For it constitutes an indication of the fact that the crisis in India is appreciated, however vaguely, even by a representative of Lord Beaverbroke and that the responsibility for it is largely to be laid at the door of the angels. But Mr. Ketchum is tragically mistaken in thinking that the whole trouble would disappear if only certain racial restrictions were relaxed by the British in India for the benefit of certain individual Indians. He pleads, for instance, for an invitation to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal by the Bombay Yacht Club which is exclusively European. But even if such an invitation were extended—we hope the Nawab of Bhopal would spurn it with contempt—it would be an exception justified by His Highness' hospitality, "inspite of" His Highness nationality. Mr. Ketchum fails to face the essence of the problem. He is trying to solve a national wrong by the method of relieving the individuals. Indians as such have to be recognised as equals and free from disabilities. Otherwise suggestions like a condescending invitation to His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal to enjoy the unique privilege of dining or lunching with the members of the Bombay Yacht Club are an aggravation of the insult to which both the man and his nation are already subject.

Snapping Its Fingers.

In vain does Lancashire snap its fingers against the Indian boycott of British textiles. The "Textile Weekly" of July 4, indulges in a diatribe against the use by Indians of this effective political weapon. Its comments are couched in a resentful mood, tinged with despair. "Whatever the end of all boycott efforts," it declares, "it will most certainly have the effect of prejudicing opinion against the use of that weapon in a political fight." "Whose opinion?" Indians will ask. They are not concerned with British opinion. They have left behind the old methods of political agitation which consisted of petitions and protests hoping that Britain will listen to them. And let not the British forget that the boycott of their goods, of their textile fabrics in particular, has not only a political value but an enormous economic value for Indians. The boycott is bound to promote indigenous industry.

Chesterton On Gandhiji's "Policy".

Mr. G. K. Chesterton has also given his very weighty views on the Indian question. A few weeks ago, he confessed to a "Daily Herald" representative that his raison-d'etre' in this world was taking "the side of the plain man" or standing "for the little man against the bully." And it is, perhaps, in keeping with his confession that five days later, he stood up for Lancashire. He does not seem to like Gandhiji, for he says—or at least his paper says: "the most important British interests are not those of the shareholders in Jute, Tea and Shipping but those of the Lancashire bread-winners whom Gandhi's present policy would condemn to inevitable starvation." We emphatically endorse Mr. Chesterton's indifference to the interests of shareholders in Jute, Tea and Shipping, not, of course, on the same grounds. But we wonder if he is fair in condemning Gandhiji because the latter's "persent policy" is so injurious to Lancashire. For Gandhiji's present policy is designed not to starve Lancashire, or, for that matter, any other county or country, but to free India's millions from not only "inevitable" but also chronic "starvation." It seems that if the "plain man" or the "little man" is to benefit by Mr. G. K. Chesterton's [illegible] mission he must be careful not to belong to this country.

Mahatma's 11 Points Entirely Feasible.

UNWANTED ARMY & HIGHEST PAID SERVICE.

Prof. K. T. Shah's Lecture.

"Whoever that seriously things over the eleven demands of Mahatmaji, will find that they are most reasonable, just and, at the same time, practicable. They can be immediately put into practice", said Prof. K. T. Shah delivering a lecture at the Vanita Vishram Hall on "The economics of India's National Demand" on Friday afternoon.

Prof. Shah said that the income and expenditure of a nation were vital questions. The problem of national expenditure in India had not been properly solved, and th was the reason of many of India's ills.

ARMY FOR THE EMPIRE.

Referring to the heavy army expenditure, Prof. Shah said that India maintained an army which she neither needed nor could afford to keep. It was said that the Indian army was meant to defend India from foreign invasions and to save her from internal disturbances. But the way in which Indian army was equipped was enough to show that it was not merely meant for those purposes but also to fight European nations, whenever they threatened the British Empire. If the Indian army had been intended for India only, they could reduce the number of troops as well as the expenditure drastically.

In other free countries, military training was compulsory for every citizen and so they could raise a big army whenever they needed and had not to maintain a large standing army but India was denied that privilege. The employment of a large number of British soldiers was another burden on India's purse and at least if the whole army were Indianised they would be able to reduce the expenditure by 50 per cent. So Mahatmaji was fully justified in asking the army budget to be reduced to half because it was perfectly feasible.

HIGHEST PAID SERVICE.

Proceeding Prof. Shah said that it was not the military alone on which they were spending heavily, India's civil service was equally if not more expensive. Though India was the poorest country in the world, India's servants were most highly paid. The reason why Britishers in Indian Civil Service were paid so highly in the beginning was that the Government wanted them not to accept bribes to which they had been accustomed in the days of the East India Company. So the high level of salaries was something like bribing them to be honest.

Pointing out the several defects of the Indian Civil Service, Prof. Shah said that taking all things into consideration, he could say that compared to other countries India hardly got two to three annas worth of services for every rupee she paid to her servants. They could understand it he said only when they compared the fat salaries paid in India to the salaries paid in foreign countries and the work of Indian civil servants to that of civil servants in foreign countries.

Continuing Prof. Shah showed how the present system of Government in India did not help the country's progress in any respect but did all to prevent it from progressing in any direction. As an instance of this, he referred to the slow speed at which the Auditor General did his work and how inaccuracies in accounts and misuse of public money was tolerated even by Indian Ministers and members of the Legislative bodies.

WASTAGE OF FUNDS.

He referred to the usual complaint of Indian ministers of shortage of funds whenever any progressive scheme was placed before them and said as the people were extremely poor and not in a position to bear a greater burden of taxes the only way to improve matters was to cut down the expenditure, and when Mahatmaji demanded that the land revenue should be reduced by 50 per cent. and taxes like the Salt Tax should be altogether abolished he had in view the cutting down of expenditure. Thus his proposed scheme was perfectly feasible and nobody who gave a serious thought to it could find any fault with it.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE

Concluding Prof. Shah said that to bring about a real change in the present conditions and to achieve real progress they must attain complete independence.

Dominion Status would be of no use to them as army would remain still in the hands of Britishers and with such an important head in the hands of non-Indians they could not be really free.

MALAVIYAJI'S BOYS COME FOR BOMBAY.

:o:

They Pay Homage To Him And Will Go In Procession.

A hundred young men of the Hindu University of Benares arrived in Bombay on Friday morning and joined the Civil Disobedience movement. Many of them are graduates in arts and science. They have given up their studies and pledged their services in the cause of the country.

HOMAGE TO MALAVIYAJI.

On arrival at the Victoria Terminus by the Jubbulpore Mail, they were received by the B.P.C.C. officials. They marched in a procession from the station to the junction of Cruickshank Road, where Pandit Malaviyaji, their Vice-Chancellor, was arrested. They paid a silent homage to Malaviyaji by touching the ground with respectful reverence. Later they also visited the Arthur Road jail where Malaviyaji is confined.

MORE BOYS COMING!

The University men are led by Sjt. Ramnath Pathak and Sjt. V. A. Sunderam. The latter told a "Chhronicle" representative that another batch of 100 young men were in readiness at Benares and will arrive in Bombay as soon as the present batch is arrested.

The students are now encamped at the "Congress House" and all of them are eager to participate in the Civil Disobedience activities.

They started from Benares on the 4th and reached Allahabad the next day, where they were given a public reception. All along the route they were given rousing receptions and at Itarsi, Harda and Khandwa thousnds of people crowded the railway station to give them a hearty send-off.

25,000 PATRIOTS IN JAIL.

:o:

Bengal Heads List With 6,000.

WORKING COMMITTEE CONGRATULATES ANEY.

The Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee which recently met in Bombay has passed the following Resolution in addition to those already published:—

M. S. ANEY CONGRATULATED.

This Committee congratulates Shri M. S. Aney on the patriotic example set by him in offering Satyagraha and enduring the hardships and sufferings of jail life notwithstanding his original differences with the Congress in regard to its programme. The Committee trusts that all those who have so far held aloof from the campaign will follow his example and take their proper share in the great national fight that is now in progress.

SATYAGRAHA MOVEMENT.

The Secretary submitted to the Committee a short note on the progress of the movement in different provinces including the number of convictions so far reported to the Office of the A.I.C.C. The following is a list of these convictions:—

Ajmer	50
Andhra (upto 29th July 30)	3,000
Assam (excluding Sylhet)	50
Behar (upto 25th July)	4,158
Bengal	6,000
Berar	125
Burma	?
C. P. Hindustani	100
C. P. Marathi	150
City of Bombay (upto 1st August 1930 excluding members of the public arrested at Wadala)	1,750
Delhi	400
Gjuarat (upto 25th July	961
Karnatak	450
Kerala	200
Maharashtra (upto 28th July)	1,000
N. W. F. P.	600
Punjab (upto 23rd July)	3,500
Sind	68
Tamil Nadu (excluding Madras City)	690
United Provinces (upto 23rd July)	1,700
Utkal (upto 4th July	350
Total	24311

BHAGAT SINGH'S CRITICAL CONDITION

:o:

Hunger Striking Kakori Prisoner.

REPRESSION IN PUNJAB.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

Orders were reserved by G. D. Khosla, sub-judge in the suit filed by Mr. Pearemohan Dattatriya, Assistant editor "Tribune," against Scott, former Special Superintendent of Police and an Assistant Sub-Inspector Police, claiming damages of Rs. 2.000 for wrongful arrest and detention on the occasion of the arrival of Simon Commission in Lahore.

The case against Lala Jagannath Secretary Servants people society and an alleged member of War Council, who stands charged under section 17A Criminal Law Amendment Act, was postponed to August 16 by Lewis, Additional District Magistrate, after recording evidence of a few prosecution witnesses.

SEDITIOUS SONGS.

Charges under section 124A framed to-day in Borstal by Mr. Lewis, against Lala Munshiram Jain, Secretary Congress Committee, for reciting alleged seditious poems in public meetings in June.

Various rumours are afloat regarding hungerstriking prisoners in Multan jail.

DUTT'S CONDITION BAD.

Mr. B. K. Dutt is reported to have grown so weak that he cannot raise his head from his bed.

Sherjung train dacoity case prisoner also faring badly to-day is thirteenth day of his starting hunger strike Sardar Jawalasingh a 1914 conspiracy prisoner reported hungerstriking last five days.

ETHICS AND ECONOMICS OF INDIAN BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

ly be,—it certainly is the case in our principal exports of tea and cotton,—that for a lower value received, we have actually exported more quantity. So far as the producer is concerned, the situation is no worse than if he had no foreign market; though it is our misfortune that our local industrialists are incompetent to take advantage of such favourable circumstances, both for their own benefit, and for the assurance of the producer of the raw material. Everything considered, therefore, the argument about the exports suffering by the boycott movement,—or the one about extending the boycott principle even in regard to exports,—does not seem to have much substance in it.

(To Be Continued.)

Bennett Becomes Canadian Premier.

:o:

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Ottawa.—Mr. Bennett has formed Cabinet with himself as Premier, and Minister for Finance and External Affairs.—Reuter.

"FOREIGN CLOTH SHOP PICKETER ASSAULTED"

:o:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The report under the heading "Foreign Cloth Shop Picketers Assaulted" which appeared in the last Saturday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding the alleged assault on a picketer picketing the shop of Ismailji Currimji and Co. in Chhipi Chawl, is entirely incorrect.

I hope you will allow one to correct the same in order to avoid the misunderstanding and the consequent harm that may be done to our firm.

The fact is that a certain client came to my shop to take delivery of the parcels of lace for which he had placed his order some days back. My Ghati carrying the parcels followed the client. Far away from my shop and in another street he was challenged by a picketer. I do not exactly know what happened there and who really created the scene, but I may make it plain that neither I nor any responsible man of my shop have got anything to do with the affair.

Shortly after this a Congress volunteer named Hansraj Trikamji came near my shop and began to speak something loudly. This drew the crowd, and in order to avoid any trouble we closed our shop.

Let me tell you, Sir, that we have every respect for the Congress. We are not opposed to the national activities. We believe in Swadeshi, and we are waiting for the day when it will be possible for us to deal only in Swadeshi goods.

—Yours, etc.,

ISMAILJEE CURRIMBHOY & CO.

Aug. 7.

On the 10th instant (Sunday) Prisoners' Day is to be observed by Ahmednagar Satyagraha Mandal. The programme of the day is: Procession and public meeting at night.

UNKNOWN PERSON BETRAYS MALAVIYA.

(Continued from page 1.)

that his fine had been paid and that he was released.

PANDIT PROTESTS.

"I have clearly informed the Chief Presidency Magistrate that I am not willing to pay the fine and that he should not accept the fine from anybody on my behalf. Since I have not authorised anyone to pay the fine, I must inform you that the payment is "not valid" said Malaviyaji to the Superintendent.

Superintendent: The fine has been paid by a person who has made a request that his name should not be made public. After the fine is paid, I have no right to detain you a minute longer in the jail.

Pandit Malaviya: Will you then convey my wish to the Chief Presidency Magistrate that I have not authorised anyone to pay my fine.

Superintendent: I am not concerned with the Magistrate. I am afraid if you do not leave the prison I shall be guilty of having wrongly detained you.

HAD TO YIELD.

"In the circumstance I was helpless" said Pandit Malaviya addressing the gathering. I then consulted Sardar Vallabhbhai who advised me to leave the jail. I protested but the Superintendent said that he would be obliged to put me out."

"I am really ashamed to come out of the jail when Sardar Vallabhbhai and my sisters are still staying behind. If I wanted to pay the fine my friends would have been quite willing to pay millions of rupees. I went to prison to register my protest against the judgment of the Chief Presidency Magistrate which I have no hesitation in characterising as a bad and unjust judgment" proceeded Malaviyaji.

"TYRANNICAL ORDER".

Pandit Malaviya made it clear that he had not gone to prison for the pleasure of it. He was convinced that the order of the Police Commissioner banning the Tilak Day Procession was unjust and tyrannical, and he had chosen to go to jail as a protest against that order and to vindicate the elementary right of a citizen to take out a procession through any public road. He would obey a reasonable order but when a public officer arrogantly claimed "This is my order. You can't disobey it" then it was his duty to disobey it and assert his right.

BAD JUDGMENT.

Malaviyaji said that his greatest regret was that the Magistrate had been partial even in the matter of passing sentences. It was he who led the Tilak Day Procession from the beginning. Sardar Vallabhbhai and other members of the Working Committee had only joined the procession at a later stage. In justice to these facts, Panditji was of opinion, that the Magistrate should have sentenced him to three months' and rest of the leaders to fifteen days' imprisonment.

"It seems to me that the Bombay police are under the impression that they have the power to stop a procession whenever and wherever they like. To respect an order so arbitrary and so tyrannical in nature as that of the Police Commissioner the other day, is to surrender our liberty" declared Malaviyaji amidst applause.

SHALL DEFY AGAIN.

"This is not a small question. It affects the elementary rights that we possess of taking out processions. The police by acting in the manner they did the other day, have abused their powers. We must vindicate our rights and self-respect. I repeat that I will defy such order even twenty times and will take the earliest opportunity of so doing" said Pandit Malaviya.

HOTSON TO BLAME.

The Police Comuissioner he said, had waited for fourteen hours without taking any action. The Home Member then arrived after which the arrests were made and the rest of the processionists were brutally assaulted. To Panditji's mind there was not the least doubt that the Home Member instructed the Police Commissioner to take the step. With this view he wanted to call the Home Member as a witness, but the court refused that request. The correspondence of Messrs. Mody and Lalji Naranji bore testimony to the fact that the Police Commissioner had no intention of dispersing the procession by force.

It was a humiliation to Panditji to witness the heartless assaults on unarmed, defenceless and unoffending volunteers all of whom took the lathies without a word of protest. Such atrocities would not be tolerated in any country. If a tribunal to enquire into the affairs of August 2 was appointed under the Swaraj Government, they will certainly hold that the police constituted an unlawful assembly and not the people.

"DEFY TYRANNICAL ORDER".

"We must tell the Government that we shall no longer tolerate such atrocities". I do not ask you to defy each and every order of the Police Commissioner. But when it is tyrannical and when it tramples your rights. I am with you in defying it. I will do it twenty times if necessary".

Proceeding Pandiji narrated how he came to accompany the procession. He and Sardar Vallabhbhai had an invitation for tea at the same time when the procession was started. But when they came to know that the procession was banned and that the police were likely to use lathies they decided to forego the tea and join the procession. He regretted that they were not subjected to lathi charges. They would have welcomed it. But it was the brave volunteers who became martyrs for the cause of the country.

PANDIT SEES A VISION.

It was to him a revelation that people of Bombay were capable of so much sufferings, that they could bear lathi blows unflinchingly. "I see before me a vision of liberated India" said Malaviyaji. He exhorted the people to carry on the fight against all unjust law keeping strictly to Mahatmaji's creed of non-violence. If every man was prepared to court suffering as those volunteers who allowed themselves to be assaulted at Bori Bunder and if every man and woman placed their services, however humble at the service of the country, he was sure Swaraj could be won in less than six months.

Pandit Malaviyaji appeared to be very tired when he had finished his address.

"MY BLOOD BOILS."

"Life In India Not Worth Living.

Sjt. Vithalbhbhai Patel, was then called upon to address the gathering. He said:

"I do not know whether I am to-day in a dreamland. I do not kniw whether it was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was present here this afternoon. It is all a dream. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya whose services to the cause of the country for the last 40 years are so well-known and next to Mahatmaji, he has a place in the hearts of the millions of our country,—was incarcerated only yesterday, and to our lasting shame at the hands of an Indian.

"The system under which a man of the name and fame of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya can be incarcerated must be ended once for all. Life in India is not worth living under the conditions existing to-day. My blood boils and every moment I live I feel the shame and humiliation of being a slave."

"ENEMY OF OUR COUNTRY."

"Vallabhbhai Patel,—next to Mahatma Gandhi in his advocacy of non-violence and truth—is worshipped and revered by millions of our countrymen. That man is in jal ti-day. No to-day can go to the Superintendenut of Jail and get him released because Vallabhbhai has been sentenced to imprisonment. I am sure the man who went to the Jail Superintendent with hundred rupees is an enemy of our country. That man is an agent of the Government. That man is a traitor ti our country" he said."

Speaking in Gujarati, Mr. Patel referred to the delay in publishing the report of the Peshawar Inquiry Committee over which he presided and said that the delay was caused by Mr. Wilson of the "Indian Daily Mail" who after keeping the report with him for a number of days and almost completing the composing refused to proceed with the work, and when this fast was exposed he turned round and began to arcuse him (Mr. Patel) of having accepted terms which he had never accepted. He announced that the report would be shortly published from Allahabad and then they would know what happened at Peshawar.

PEACE PARLEYS.

Mr. Patel then referred to the peace talks now going on and said that he did not expect anything coming out of them. As he understood, those were negotiations for granting Dominion Status with certain reservations. He declared that India would not be satisfied with that because she had declared at Lahore that she would not be satisfied with anything less than complete independence. At Lahore the youths forced their viewpoint so strongly that the elders could not go against their wish and had to yield. He knew that the feeling for severing all connection with Britain was so intense that even if Dominion Status were granted the fight for complete independence would continue. The cry for complete independence had come to stay and would not die out unless India attained it.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

Proceeding Mr Patel laid emphasis on the boycott of British goods and said that so far they had paid attention to the matter only in a general manner. What was needed was a scientific and systematic boycott of everything British and then only it would be effective. Even the haphazard manner in which the movements had been going on had thrown hundreds of thousands of British workers out of employment and he felt sure that if they carried on the boycott movement in a scientific and systematic manner even for a period of three months Britain would come down on her knees and sue for peace.

Concluding he uappealed to the audience not to purchase any cloth one year and said that he attached greatest importance to it as he thought that it would disrupt the whole British Empire, if all trade in cotton fabrics remained at a standstill for full twelve months.

Mr. Jayakar Interviews.

Immediately after the Chaupati meeting was over Pandit Malaviya drove to Birla Mansion in Girgaum, where he is staying. A number of friends were waiting for his arrival while others continued to come in and by the time he arrived there was a fairly large number of them.

Among them was Mr. M. R. Jayakar who arrived a few minutes after Pandit Malaviya's arrival. Pandit Malaviya immediately went up with Mr. Jayakar and had a long talk with him. The number of visitors began to swell but Pandit Malaviya appeared in a window and asked them to excuse him for the night as he was feeling tired and needed rest.

Mr. Tisgaonkar was arrested at Shegaon. He has been sentenced to 1 year's simple and 6 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 117.

CONGRESS BAN ON 24 INDIAN MILLS.

Cloth Merchants Anxious To Retain Long-Established Business.

FURTHER CONSIDERATION AT NEXT MONDAY'S MEETING.

The Native Piecegoods Merchants Association whose members are mostly wholesale dealers in Indian mill cloth met at the Hall of the Mulji Jetha Market, Jhaveri Bazar on Friday afternoon. Mr. Govindji Bhanji presided.

At their last meeting the Association had passed a resolution protesting against the arrest of Congress leaders and the police assault on Tilak processionists and had also decided to observe hartal till the judgment of their case in the Police Court, after which they were to meet again to consider the question of prolonging the hartal.

Accordingly, as the judgment was delivered on Thursday, they met again on Friday. The meeting decided to observe a further hartal of three days in pursuance to the mandate of the Congress Committee.

BOYCOTTED INDIAN MILLS.

The meeting next considered the question of boycotting 24 Indian mills which are excluded by the Congress Boycott Committee from the list of those recommended for public patronage, on the ground that these 24 mills have European capital or European management.

Mr. Vithaldas Jagjiwandas moved that the members of the Association should not purchase the goods of those 24 boycotted mills till the ban is lifted by the Congress, and that any member who contravenes this resolution should pay Rs. 101 as liquidated damages to the Association. In the meanwhile, a Sub-Committee of the Association should be appointed to negotiate with the Boycott Committee in this matter.

Some members are opposed to boycotting these mills because their firms have long standing connection with some of these mills, on the basis of certain concessions and other advantages. If they don't make any purchases from these mills, it was suggested, there are the Multani, Marwadi and Punjab agents who purchase their stocks from these merchants for exporting to Northern India and other parts, and they would, it is feared, purchase directly from the mills. In this way, the mills would be selling their goods all the same, and the object of the Boycott Committee would be frustrated, while the members of the Association would lose their lucrative business. Moreover, some of them had existing contracts with the mills.

On these considerations, some members suggested that the Association should secure the sympathy and support of the up-country agent if the ban was to remain.

Mr. Jethalal Jeram advised the members to think well before taking a definite decision. He asked them to make sure that they would be able to keep to their decision, and not yield to the temptation of re-capturing their business, if it passes into the hands of the Multani and Marwari agents of upcountry merchants.

For a fuller consideration of this subject, the meeting adjourned till Monday next at 2 p.m.

NEGOTIATIONS

Another reason why the Congress has put a ban on the 24 mills is that they are using foreign yarn.

It is understood that several parties affected by the ban are negotiating with the Boycott Committee for a settlement.

BOMBAY OBSERVES THREE DAYS' HARTAL.

:o:

As Protest Against Congress Leaders' Convictions

The Bombay Congress Committee has advised a three-days' hartal as a protest against the convictions of the Congress leaders and others who took part in the prohibited Tilak procession.

Accordingly, the Cotton Brokers' Association, the Bullion Exchange, the Jhaveri Bazar and other markets are closed till Sunday. Most of the shops on Kalbadevi, Null Bazar, Girgaum, and other localities are also participating in the hartal.

JALLIANWALA BAGH RAIDED.

:o:

23 PERSONS ARRESTED.

AMRITSAR, Aug. 7.

The local police raided Jallianwala Bagh last night, demolished thatched cottages in which various organisations were housed and arrested 23 persons found in them including Srimati Vidyavati, sister of Ramprasad Bismal, a Kakori convict, and Chara Singh, General Secretary of the "War Council". The debris of the huts was removed in lorries.

700 CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

Over 700 Congress workers have been arrested from Amritsar so far, also nine successive "dictators" of the local "War Council".—A. P.

ENGLISH BOXER'S NARROW VICTORY.

:o:

Cuban Negro Beaten.

Kid Berg, the English flight-weight champion, was narrowly ahead on points at the end of a terrific ten rounds against Kid Chocolate the Cuban boxer. The Englishman had a nine pounds advantage in weight. He will now meet Al Singer for the World's title some time in September.

COUNTY CRICKET.

:o:

Hobbs Scores A Century.

Several matches could not be played owing to the uncertainty of the weather. Two performances however stand out. J. B. Hobbs whose last Test this is likely to be scored 106 for Surrey against the superb bowling of Sussex. He was at the wickets for over 4 hours.

Hammond showed some of his old time bowling skill when he dismissed 12 Glamorgan batsmen in two innings for 74 runs.

The following are the results:—

NORTHAMPTON vs. HAMPSHIRE.

(At Northampton.)

Northamptonshire won by 2 wickets.

Hampshire 60 and 153 (Jupp 5 for 74).

Northants 120 and 95 for 8 (Boyes 5 for 49).

GLOUCESTER vs. GLAMORGAN.

(At Clifton.)

Gloucester won by an inning and 39 runs.

Gloucester 230 (Sinfield 98; Mercer 5 for 64).

Glamorgan 62 (Hammond 8 for 25) and following on 129 (Hammond 4 for 49).

CLOSING SCORES.

The following are the closing scores in other matches:—

WORCESTER vs. DERBYSHIRE.

(At Kidderminster.)

Derbyshire 85 and 115 for 5.

Worcester 309 (Gibbons 53, Root 80; Mitchell 5 for 74).

KENT vs. NOTTS.

(At Canterbury.)

Kent 279.

Notts 216 for 6 (Whysall 128).

SUSSEX vs. SURREY.

(At Hastings.)

Surrey 265 (Hobbs 106; Tate 7 for 55.)

Sussex 125 for 5 (J. Parks 52).

Messrs. Gangadhar Kondaji at Dhargaon, Narayan Balaji and Abaji Raoji at Bhopdare and Vinayak Laxman at Kathan were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under Sections 143 and 379, I. P. C.

DEPRESSED CLASSES HAVE BEEN THE THE WOREST SUFFERERS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

(Continued from page 1.)

hard facts of Indian society the strings of political power will be in the hands of the ambitious members of the upper strata of Indian society drawn from the high-placed, well-educated and opulent castes, i.e. in the hands of the aristocracy of wealth, education and social standing. In politics as in other walks of life the victory is always to the stronger. The aristocracy will have the resources derived from wealth and education.

NO CASTE RULE.

If the effect of the ignoring of the social facts is to make the aristocracy of wealth, education and social standing the governing caste I think it is our duty to prevent it by all means consistent with our aim. For, surely we ought not to be content with the mere change of masters. I agree with the congressman that no country is good enough to rule over another. But I must also take the liberty to tell him point-blank that the proposition does not end there and that it is equally true that no class is good enough to rule over another class. In the competition between the members of the European bureaucracy and the native aristocracy – I am using the word to denote the combined force of wealth, education and superior social standing – as to who can best look after the masses, the aristocracy asserts that as far as knowledge of the conditions of the life of the masses, their habits, their ways of living and thinking, their wants and grievances, and ability to enter into their thoughts and appreciate what is necessary for them, are concerned, it has all these in a far higher degree than the European bureaucracy can lay claim to. But be that as it may, it seems to me that the aristocracy cannot escape the charge that its members have in them a class bias, a definite clannishness, a tendency to favour their own kindred, which makes them quite unworthy of being entrusted with power to decide the destiny of the masses.

THOSE 60 MILLIONS.

In this country there are between 50 and 60 millions of people who are suffering from the curse of untouchability-a curse and a calamity unknown in any other part of the world. They are denied the elementary rights due to every human being and refused the benefits of civilization and culture. Without equality of opportunity theirs is the most degraded condition. Besides the untouchables, there is still in this country an equally huge population of aboriginal and hill tribes who are left to roam about in a nomadic and barbarous state without any attempt to bring them within the pale of civilization and culture. These things bear an eloquent testimony to the spirit of service and the sense of responsibility which the aristocracy has shown in the past. We are asked to believe that the conduct of the aristocracy will be entirely different in the future. I am not sufficiently credulous to accept this. For, I know of no instance of the satans of to-day to have been transformed overnight into angels on the morrow.

WHAT BURKE SAID.

We are also told that the settlement of the social problem should wait till the political freedom of the country is achieved. A wise man will not fall in with this line of thought. Before one enters into what is called a parlour one must make certain that it is not a trap. Every one of us knows or ought to know that those in possession of more powerful than the man who is out of possession. Every one of us also knows or ought to know that there in possession of power seldom abdicate in favour of those who are out of it. You cannot therefore hope for the effectuation of the settlement of the social problem if you allow power to slip into the hands of those who stand to lose by the settlement unless you are prepared to have another revolution to dethrone those whom you have helped to capture power. Gentlemen, my advice to you is the advice of the great political philosopher Edmund Burke who said "Better to be despised for too anxious apprehensions, than ruined by too confident a security." Following that advice, I think it would be just and proper for us to insist that the best guarantee for the settlement of social problems is the adjustment of the political machine itself, and not the will of those who are contriving to be left in unfettered control of that machine.

SAFEGUARDS FOR DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The scheme for the protection of minorities which obtains in Post-war. States consists in the enactment of clauses in the constitution recognising what are called the fundamental rights of the minorities. The Nehru Committee's report adopts this scheme as the best sort of protection for safe-guarding the interests of the Depressed Classes. I must sound a note of warning against your being duped by such a scheme. The Indian politician seems to have an inordinate degree of faith in the efficiency of a constitutional law embodying what are called fundamental rights, and is as eager to offer its benefits to the minorities in India as a guarantee against the autocracy of his own class as he was eager to have it in favour of his own class against the encroachments of the bureaucracy. We must however refuse to be satisfied with such a scheme for our protection.

ILLUSORY SAFEGUARDS.

While such declarations are not unwelcome it must be pointed out that no declaration of rights, howsoever comprehensive in its scope and howsoever clear in its terms and tenor, can insure the enjoyment of those rights. The guarantee of a right consists not in its declaration but in the provision of a remedy for its enforcement in case it is violated.

In the constitutions of the post-war States I have mentioned, there is at least the provision that if the minorities feel that their fundamental rights are infringed and violated by the majority in power they can appeal to the League of Nations, which has a Committee appointed for the sole purpose of receiving and passing upon their complaints. Is there any remedy provided in the Nehru Committee's Report against the infringement of the fundamental rights? I find none, not even the appeal clause. The guarantee in the Nehru constitution is therefore quite illusory.

Even if their was the appeal clause in the Nehru constitution I would still advise you not to accept the scheme. A right of appeal to the League of Nations or to the Viceroy or the Governor would be a very desirable addition to the armoury of the Depressed classes. But it cannot be an effective weapon. The best guarantee for the protection of your own interests, consists in having the power of control in your own hands so that you may yourselves be in a position not only to punish when the mischief to your interests is done but to keep a watch over your interests from day to day and prevent possible mischief from arising. This will never be secured by leaving the power in the hands of the third party be it the Governor, Viceroy or the League of Nations. For of what good will that power be to us if these who will hold it in trust for us refuse to exercise it when we call for their intervention?

ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.

The safest remedy for the protection of our interests seems to me lies in securing control over the future executive in self-governing India in your own hands and that you can have only by means of adequate representation in the Legislatures of the country. It is by this means and by this means alone that we can keep a day watch upon the doings of the executive and thereby ensure our safety and our progress. If you can get other additional safeguards and guarantees by all means have them. They will add more strings to your bow. But let nothing offered as a substitute for adequate representation be acceptable to you. And you will be perfectly within your rights if you refuse to consent to any change in the political constitution of the country, unless a guarantee in the form of adequate representation is given to you.

The phrase adequate representation is on the lips of every minority in India. But owing to the difficulty of defining it in quantitative terms it has, in its vague and indefinite form, become a field for acrimonious contention. But if we wish to give our demand some specific content some quantitative definition of that phrase must be framed. There is prevalent in the Congress-circles a theory according to which adequate representation is tantamount to representation according to population. In my opinion this arithmetical theory of the representation of minorities is a crude and absurd doctrine and forms the best reflex of the prevailing ungenerous attitude of the majority towards the minorities in India.

NO ARITHMETICAL REPRESENTATION.

A Minority holds such power as it can derive from its members and its social standing. And it is because that it feels that this much power is insufficient for its protection that it claims an augmentation of it. Without such an increase in its representation it does not feel strong enough to withstand the force of the majority armed with political power. On this view, the protection of the minority consists in an increament or representation above its population quota. Now if this is true, one may well ask where is the protection of the minority if its representation is confined to its population? To speak of protection to minorities and confine their representation to their numbers seems to me a contradiction in terms. To prescribe that the minorities shall be represented in the legislatures according to their numbers is to make the legislatures do nothing more than be society in miniature and thus reflect the strength of the majority and the minority in the proportion in which they exist in society outside. Such a scheme keeps the balance of power in tact. It keeps the "status quo" as it is. From the stand point of the protection of the minority interest, any reform in order to be a real reform, must involve a change in the balance of power in favour of the minorities and this can be secured only by allowing over and above its population ratio some weightage in the allotment of its representation.

WEIGHTAGE.

While all minorities are agreed upon the necessity of weightage in the matter of their representation, there does not seem to be any agreement in the application of it. This is due, it seems to me, to a want of clear undertanding regarding the function that weightage is expected to perform. From what I have said above, it will be obvious to you that weightage is a scheme improvised for lengthening the arm of a minority, which otherwise would be too short for its protection. The length to be added must therefore depend upon the shortness of the arm. If the arm is short the length to be added must increase. If the arm is long, the length to be added will have to be curtailed. To put it differently this weightage cannot be uniform for all the minorities and that it must bary with their social standing; to be high, if the standing of the minority is low and to be low, if the standing of the minority is high. Unfortunately there is a tendency in certain minorities not only to place themselves on a pedestal higher than the common level of the ordinary citizen, but also to monopolise a larger share of representation, not on the ground that their social standing is low, but becauses their social standing is high. As I have said the idea underlying weightage to a minority is the same as tempering the wind to the shorn lamb and we must therefore guard against such a perversion thereof as I have referred to which cannot but result in injuring the interests of the country and of the other minorities as well.

ITS COMPUTATION.

So far I have only given an indication of the right line of approach for the proper application of the principle of weightage to minority representation. The question of determining the exact quantum of weightage sull remains. That must vary with circumstances and I cannot do more than suggest a general principle for its computation. It is this. First of all, by a mutual agreement between the majority and minority communities a figure should be arrived at for a maximum increase in the population ratio of representation to be called the weightage-factor. In its application to a particular minority for determining its quota of adequate representation the weightage—factor would be made to vary inversely with the social standing of the minority defined as it must be by (1) its social status, (2) its economic strength and (3) its educational position. If this is done, it seems to me, we will have a settlement between the minority communities themselves and between the majority on the one hand and the minorities on the other which will be just and equitable and will leave no cause for complaint to any of the parties concerned.

ELECTORATES.

The questions that arise next in order for our consideration, pertain to the electorates and the franchise. Gentlemen, what shall be our demand in respect to them? Regarding the formation of the electorates there are two alternatives open to us. One is the scheme of separate electorates and the other is that of joint electorates with reserved seats. I know that the opinion of the depressed classes is divided on this question. There is a large body of the people in favour of separate electorates. They fear that in joint electorates the majority community having a right to vote in the election of our representatives will favour only such men from amongst us as will be subservient to them. I don't say that such fears are altogether without any foundation. But if this is true, then the remedy lies not in enclosing ourselves in a separate compartment, but in increasing our voting strength to the fullest possible extent by demanding adult suffrage so that we may thereby be in a position to minimise such influence, as the majority community may happen to cast in the election of our representatives. In my opinion, if we can get adult suffrage and here I must say that we must insist upon it as one of our most essential demands, we ought to have no objection to the scheme of joint electorates with reserved seats being applied to the Depressed Classes.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

There is another matter which must be of special concern to the Depressed Classes for their safety. That relates to their entry into the public services. The power to administer laws is not less important than the power to make laws. And the spirit of the legislator may easily be violated if not nullified by the machinations of the administrator. This is not the only reason why the Depressed Classes should show special concern for securing power of control over administration. Often times under pressure of work or under difficulties of circumstances law has to leave a good deal of discretionary power in the hands of the administrative departments. The welfare of the people must greatly depend upon how impartially this discretionary power is exercised.

In a country like India where the public service is almost exclusively manned by people of one community there is a great danger of this vast discretionary power being abused for the agrandisement of a class. The best antidote against it is to insist on a proper admixture of castes and creeds including the depressed classes in the public services of the country. We should demand a certain percentage in the public service to be preserved for the Depressed Classes and there will be no difficulty in guaranteeing this safe-guard to us by a clause in the constitution. Such a protection you could have dispensed with if there was any chance of the Depressed Classes being represented in the future cabinets of the country. But there is not the remotests chance of this in view of the fact that the Depressed Classes will always remain in minority. This makes it all the more necessary why you must insist upon such a guarantee.

EFFECTS OF BRITISH RULE.

There is no doubt that a kind of dwarfing or stunting of the Indian race is going on uder the British rule. In the words of the late Mr. Gokhale "We must all the days of our life live in an atmosphere of inferiority, and the tallest of us must bend." No Indian can feel that upward impulse which is the source of elevation witnessed in a self-governing community. You may not appreciate the moral grounds on which the claim to Swaraj is made to rest and you may even be amused by it when it is urged by members of the aristocracy as one is when one hears satan quoting scriptures in support of his cause. There is no doubt that the cost of the British Government in India is out of all proportion to the means of the people. It is the costliest government in the world. This again may not appeal to you and you may say that no cost is too great for the maintenance of law and order in this country. But there is one thing that I think must appeal to you and that is the poverty of the people. Is there any parallel to the proverty of the Indian people in any part of the world?

In the first quarter of the 19th century when British rule in India had become an established fact there were five famines with an estimated loss of 1,000,000 lives. During the second quarter of the century there were two famines with an estimated mortality of 400,000. During the third quarter there were six famines with a recorded loss of life of 5,000,000. And during the last quarter of the century what do we find? Eighteen famines, with an estimated mortality which reaches the awful total of from 15,000,000 to 26,000,000. And this does not include the many more millions (over 6,000,000) in a single year kept alive by government doles.

Gentleman, what must be the cause of this? In plain terms the cause is the deliberate policy pursued by the British in the Government of this country. The aim of the British Government all along has been to discourage the growth of trade and industry in this country. This is not an accusation which rests on mere inference. It is an admitted principle of British administration that India be so governed that she will always remain an open market for British goods. It is this policy which has made India the land of chronic poverty.

THE REAL SUFFERERS.

In this progressive impoverishment of the people who are those that suffer most? I am sure that of the half of the agricultural population which is admitted not to know from one half year's end to another what it is to have a full meal the Depressed Classes must form the largest part. Their abject poverty must make them ready victims of famines to which they must be paying the largest toll. If these are your people, if you are really interested in them you cannot shut your eyes or be indifferent to this heart-rending fact. Gentlemen, you cannot keep on singing the praises of a bureaucacy because it has given improved roads, constructed canals on more scientific principles, effected transportation by rail, contrived to carry letters by penny post and flash messages by lightning, has stabilized currency, regulated weights and measures corrected the prevalent notions of theology, geography, astronomy and medicine and stopped our internal quarrels. All praise is due to this achievement in the field of law and order. But, gentlemen, we must not forget that people including the Depressed Classes do not live on law and order; what they live on is bread and butter.

This inexorable law of life must make even the Depressed Classes demand a government that will help the economic prosperity of the country and thereby effect a betterment in their material life. Some of you may question that the poverty of the people is due to lack of production and may urge that it is due to unequal distribution of wealth. I would be the first to admit that the much talked of "annual tribute" which the people of this country pay to England pales away in magnitude before the heavy exactions by the landlords and capitalists of this country from the paltry and hard-earned wages of the masses who toil for them. But I cannot understand how you can expect the British Government to give relief from the crushing weight of the landlords and the capitalists?

DICEY QUOTED.

One thing we must remember that every Government however powerful suffers as pointed out by Professor Dicey from two serious limitations. There is first of all an internal limitation which arises from the character, motives and interests of those who are in power and if the British Government does not sympathise with the living forces operating in Indian Society, is nimical to its aspirations is apathetic to education and disfavours Swadeshi it is not because it cannot favour these things but because it is against its character, motives and interests to do so. The second consideration that limits the authority of every Government is the possibility of external resistence. Does not the Government of India realize the gravity of removing the social evils which are eating into the vitals of Indian society? Does not the Government of India realise that the landlords are squeezing the masses dry? Does not the Government of India realize that the capitalists are not giving the labourer a living wage and decent conditions of work? It does and yet it has not dared to touch any of these evils. Why? Is it because it has no legal powers to remove them? No. The reason why it does not intervene is because it is afraid that its intervention to amend the existing code of social and economic life will give rise to resistance. Of what good is such a Government to anybody?

Under a Government paralyzed between two such limitations much that goes to make life good must remain held up. We must have a Government in which the men in power will give their undivided allegiance to the best interests of the country. We must have a Government in which men in power knowing where obedience will end and resistance will begin will not be afraid to amend the social and economic code of life which the dictates of justice and expediency so urgently call for. This role the British Government will never be able to play. It is only a Government which is of the people, for the people and by the people, in other words, it is only the Swaraj Government that will make this possible.

BRITAIN HAS DONE NOTHING.

Before the British you were in the loathsome condition due to your untouchability. Has the British Government done anything to remove your untouchability? Before the British you could not draw water from the village well. Has the British Government secured you the right to the well? Before the British you could not enter the temple. Can you enter now? Before the British you were denied the entry into the Police force. Does the British Government admit you in the force? Before the British you were not allowed to serve in the military. Is that career now open to you? Gentlemen, to none of these questions you can give an affirmative answer. Those who have held so much power over the country for such a long time must have done some good. But there is certainly no fundamental attention in your position. So far as you are concerned the British Government has accepted the arrangements as it found them and has preserved them faithfully in the manner of the Chinese tailor who, when given an old coat as a pattern, produced with pride an exact replica rents, patches and all. Your wrongs have remained as open sores and they have not been righted and I say that the British Government actuated with the best of motives and principles will always remain powerless to effect any change so far as your particular grievances are concerned. No body can remove your grievances as well as you can and you cannot remove them unless you get political power in your own hands. No share of this political power can come to you so long as the British Government remains as it is.

SWARAJ—ONLY SOLUTION.

It is only in a Swaraj constitution that you stand any chance of getting the political power into your own hands without which you cannot bring salvation to your people. I know that to the majority of our people Swaraj is a weird apparition. It is very natural that it should be so. It recalls to their mind the tyrannies and oppressions and injustices practised upon them by their fellow-countrymen and they fear that under Swaraj these violations may recur. But, gentlemen, if you will for one moment forget the past and visualize the Swaraj of the future with its wholesome devices to protect masses from classes you will find that far from being a weird apparition it is going to be a system of Government in which you yourselves stand the chance, other things being equal, of being amongst those who will be installed as the political sovereigns of this country. Do not be obsessed by the past. Do not be swayed by fear or favour from any quarters in making your decision. Consult your best interests and I am sure you will accept Swaraj as your goal.

DEPRESSED CLASSES AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Gentlemen, even if we support the ideal of Dominion Status with safeguards does it necessarily follow that we must join the Civil Disobedience movement started in this country by Mahatma Gandhi in March last. This is a question about which you shall have to make your position plain. The movement is condemned as you are aware by all moderate opinion as being unconstitutional. That argument I must confess does not appeal to me. What would you say if the orthodox classes were to tell you that your temple entry movement is an unconstitutional movement? That instead of direct action your proper method is by petitions to the orthodox classes, suits in Court of Law and attempts to alter the Law? Would you be satisfied with such limitations upon your resources in your battle for freedom against the orthodoxy? It seems to me that you can insist upon the use of constitutional means only if there is an accepted constitution in existence. But where there is no such constitution, few will be inclined to listen to the gospel of constitutional means. Such a view cannot be strange even to the British mind. For after all, was not the Ulster movement a movement of Civil Disobedience? And did not the best of British politicians support and participate in it?

The question is not whether the movement of Civil Disobedience is right or wrong. The question is whether it is opportune and consistent with the safety and security of our interests. I am opposed to the Civil Disobedience movement because I am convinced that it is extremely inopportune.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

Sharp Rise Of 40 Points Followed By Profit Taking.

AWAITING BUREAU REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Yesterday the New York Cotton futures market opened higher on bullish Liverpool cables and advanced further on continued absence of rain in drought sections but later declined on profit taking. Prices opened firm at a rise of 21 points and a further rise took prices 40 points over previous closing level. There was a general wave of buying and bullish activity in commodity markets was reflected. However, prices declined on profit taking and close at a rise of 16 to 22 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 20 points to 13.15c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was firm and prices closed at a rise of 21 to 19 points. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 20 points to 12.80.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened firm at a rise of 11 points and established further improvement on active short covering, influenced by reports of drought. The market closed at a rise of 18 to 21 points. Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 21 points at 7-50 and sales amounted to 4,000 Bales.

The market is awaiting the Bureau report to be issued to-day. We have already expressed our opinion and it seems that the feeling in favour of cotton is increasing.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October highest 13.42 plus 40, lowest 13.16 plus 14.

Liverpool:—Better demand from the trade, strength of U. S. Grain markets Dry weather causing anxiety, Expect a rather bullish Bureau.

SENSATIONAL DECLINE IN LINSEED.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 8.

Yesterday, the Argentine Linseed market ruled easy with large long liquidation and professional selling. The recent improvement was purely due to short covering and now the market being technically weak prices declined 78 to 83 points.

September	18.42	—.78
October	18.51	—.83

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 7.

October	13.18	plus .16

Public Notices

HIS HIGHNESS' GOVERNMENT JAMMU AND KASHMIR CIVIL SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Stationery tender" addressed to the Controller Civil Supplies Srinagar will be received by 30th September, 1930, for the supply of various stationery articles for the period from middle of October, 1930, to the middle of October 1931. The tenders should bear the mark A. B. C. D. or E as classified below:—

A Paper and Envelopes
B Miscellaneous articles
C Blank book, File boards etc.,
D Cloth
E Type and duplicator accessories.

Tender forms A, B, C, D and E giving details of total requirements and conditions of contract obtainable on payment of -/8/- per individual form from the undersigned. Tenderers may quote for one or more groups.

C. R. KOHLI,
Controller Civil Supplies.
Dated Srinagar the 23rd July 1930.
1346

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOSS OF POLICY NO. 52826

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of Policy No. 52826 of the above Company on the life of Mr. Thakershi Ghela Vidha, a Grain dealer, residing at Thobba Chawl, Opposite Venus Cinema, Chinchpokli, and a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company unless objection is lodged within one month from this date.

Dated Bombay 7th August 1930.
1362

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December	13.37	plus .19
January	13.41	plus .19
Middling Spot	13.15	plus .20

N. Y. NEW CONTRACTS.

New York, Aug. 7.

October	12.96	plus .19
December	13.14	plus .17
January	13.23	plus .19
March	13.41	plus .21
May	13.57	plus .22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 7.

October	13.00	plus .21
January	13.26	plus .19
Middling Spot	12.89	plus .20

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 7.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	13.36
October (New Contract)	13.12
January (New Contract)	13.39

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

October	13.25
October (New Contract)	13.03
January (New Contract)	13.29

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 7.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 8,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Days' Exports to the Continent 7,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

	Opening.	Closing.
August		7.13 plus .21
September		7.02 plus .22
October	6.92	7.04 plus .21
November		7.04 plus .22
December		7.06 plus .21
January	6.99	7.11 plus .21
February		7.13 plus .21
March	7.08	7.18 plus .20
April		7.20 plus .20
May	7.14	7.24 plus .19
June		7.26 plus .19
July	7.19	7.29 plus .18
August		7.31 plus .17
Middling Spot		7.50 plus .21

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 Bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 Bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 350 Bales.

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'MY PLACE IS WITH MY PEOPLE.'

—:o:—

Munshi Iswar Saran Joins Congress.

Munshi Iswar Saran writes:—

These are stirring and extraordinary times! There is hardly an Indian with a feeling heart within him who is not moved to the very depths of his being. Whatever one's opinions and convictions, it is impossible to witness the awful suffering and magnificent self-sacrifice of one's people, men as well as women—yes, women who from times immemorial have been regarded as the "Devis" of their homes and have kept aloof from the rough and tumble of life—without overpowering emotion.

The question, obvious and inevitable, viz., what duty do I owe to the Motherland in her hour of supreme trial?—each must answer for himself or herself. No one has any right to dictate or compel. My answer is simple and straight. Hundreds of thousands of my people are to-day engaged in the struggle for winning India's freedom. In the struggle, my place is with my people.

Not in Complete Agreement.

It is not necessary, I venture, to submit, for one to be in complete agreement with the Congress. There are times when differences of opinion must be laid aside.

I parted company with the Congress when in 1920 it adopted the non-co-operation programme. I gave up my membership of the All-India Congress Committee and the Presidentship of the U. P. Congress Committee. In 1921 I successfully sought election to the Legislative Assembly in spite of the Congress ban. In 1923 I fought the Swarajya Party and lost my seat. In 1926 I again fought the Swararaya Party but this time with success. Many of the reasons that compelled me to sever my connection with the Congress and to face its opposition are as valid to-day as they were before.

But different circumstances give rise to different considerations. The choice lies between passive acquiescence in the policy of repression and active sympathy with and participation with our people in the struggle. Which shall we prefer? Or, shall we sit with folded hands when a peaceful man like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya is arrested for leading a peaceful procession and people are beaten with lathis for taking part in it? This is the latest instance, others before have been equally bad, if not worst. The voice within puts the question. 'What is your duty?' I do not know what answer others will give. After most anxious and prolonged consideration I say with the fullest sense of responsibility: 'Forget your differences and rally round the Congress.'

I am therefore joining the Congress and I hope others will also join it.

6, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.
4-8-30.

THE NATIONAL MILITIA.

—:o:—

Succesful Camping Operations

The Hon. Secretary National Militia, Head-Quarters' Congress House, writes:—

With the objects of training and propagating in view, the selected detachment of the National Militia started for camping to Borivli on Sunday last. Brisk preparations were made from as early as 5 a.m. The soldiers were full of enthusiasm and zeal and all looked cheerful and eager to cover up the distance on foot.

All of them having saluted the National Flag at Dongri, in their own style, marched to Borivali, wending their way through Byculla and Parel. Exactly at noon they halted at Santa Cruz and were revipients of generous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Master at their Bungalow. After rest for four hours, they started marching on the way they visited the Villeparle Satyagraha Camp. Again they started and this time they directly marched to Borivli, only with the two halts of ten minutes each, with certain exceptions, who were quite unable to march. For three days stayed there for training and carrying on their whirlwind propaganda. Several speeches were delivered, explaining the significance of the present struggle for freedom and the ways and means to achieve the Complete National Independance. The Villagers evinced great enthusiasm.

As there were functions for them in Bombay, they came by train though they had made up their minds to march to Bombay. During their stay, they enjoyed the hospitality of Seth Vasanji Morarji, whose courtesy and generosity will always remain in the hearts of the Militiamen.

Canberra.—The report of the Select Committee to which the Senate had referred the Reserve Bank Bill recommends that opinion of Sir Otto Niemeyer, British financial expert now visiting Australia, shall be sought, and question deferred till 1931.—Reuter.

LONDON LETTER.

—:o:—

HARM CAUSED BY YELLOW PRESS.

(By GWYNETH FODEN.)

LONDON, July 25.

There is one good thing to be said for that old die-hard Conservative paper "The Times" It really does publish columns of news about India, and also prints worth-while letters from men of varying schools of thought; moreover, the editor does not cut them down as do some of his contemporaries so that the writers cannot recognise their own handiwork.

Strangely, the Socialist Papers—which in some subtle way profess sympathy for India—have a peculiar way of showing it. They publish very little news of India, and that only of a sensational kind such as riots or arrests—thus giving their readers little or no idea of the people or what they are fighting for. They refuse, on the thin excuse of want of space, to publish even the most concise articles on the situation. Their readers are thus totally unable to appreciate the real crisis or its developments. If I knew nothing about India I should form the same opinion of many, that the Indians were a set of agitators or hooligans.

REFRESHING CONTRAST.

It is satisfactory, therefore, to turn to one letter in "The Times" of July 18th. It is one of the best I have read and was from Sir Francis Younghusband. He writes that if India is ever to have self-government, she shall have full responsibility—and it will be a great one indeed, deciding for herself whether she will remain within the Empire. Indians, especially, crave for an Ideal. The most delicate and dangerous part of our great work in India is, with our common sense to help them to speedily realise it. We should do all we can to help India to raise herself in the world. She is now producing men like Tagore—great examples who are bringing her great credit among nations—and developing a national spirit, which, ugly as it is in some of its manifestations, is on the whole, good. This high credit we might well turn to fruitful use in the world's affairs. One feels refreshed after reading such fair criticism on India and her people from so great an authority as Sir Francis Younghusband, more especially after hearing the long tirades and abuse usually levelled by those who know nothing and care less; and who suspect anyone of an act of treachery who dares to speak or even breathe any criticism favourable to India.

SYMPATHETIC BUT AFRAID.

I have met Englishmen and women who have lived in India who agree with me that our mental attitude towards India is all wrong. They admit to me their sympathy, but add that they dare not do so openly, as I do, because they run the risk of being labelled anti-British; or worse still being ostracised by our own people who would thus make their life unendurable. Obviously, they let matters slide for want of moral courage to stand up against the hidebound prejudice that, unfortunately, exists.

We want more Sir Francis Younghusbands spread over India and here; men, and women too, who are bold enough to say what they think and sincerely believe. Personally, I would take the risk of being thought anti-British. Actually, I am not anti-British, or anti-anything. I love my country, but am not blind to her faults. All the cold-shouldering from my people would not shake my beliefs. I am absolutely indifferent to the way in which my motives might be construed and I risk being unpopular in the cause of Justice. But, my beliefs that ultimate good will come out of this chaos, is unshaken, and will be so. I feel, not only in my mind, but in my heart, that a better state of things between the two great Nations will prevail. Sincerely, I advise them to hurry. No possible good purpose is being served by this method of suppression: it is only aggravating the Cause and sowing a harvest of hatred that must be reaped sooner or later.

It is a great pity that opinions such as Sir Francis Younghusband's and many more of his type do not find their way to the mind of the masses. It is almost a tragedy that only a few, unfortunately, are privileged to know them. None of the newspapers that cater for the masses—the popular morning press—publish this kind of news. In their mad race for bigger circulations they concentrate only on the sensational stuff that creates a wrong impression of the vital Indian question. I always think that it is a thousand times better to be read by millions of the masses than by a few hundred highbrows. The masses count far more.

Despite all the unfortunate misrepresentation of actual fact in the popular press of this country, I think people are gradually coming to a realisation of the real problems of India and I think that those who are working heart and soul in the interests of India will, some day, feel that their task has not been in vain. The thoughts of political prisoners in solitary confinement; those in Hospital for wounds received in the fight for the "Motherland", causes thousands like myself to ponder, "what greater love has any man who lays down his life for his country?"

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Biggest Garden in Hill Tripucrah. Tea is manufactured in the new two storied Steel-Con. Factory equipped with all sorts of upto date machineries. Valuations obtained upto Rs. 1/6/- per lb. of Manufactered Tea (Vide Report of Messrs. J. Thomas and Co., Tea Brokers, dated 23-4-30). At present only a few FORFEITED SHARES AVAILABLE, which will be closed on 31-9-30. Share Value of each share is Rs. 25/-. 50 per cent is to be paid with application and the rest within thirty days from the date of allotment. Not less than four shares will be entertained with each application. DIVIDEND EXPECTED VERY SOON.

No promotion money paid to anyone, no contract was made for any shares alloted in consideration otherwise than in cash within two preceding years. No commission paid to anyone within two years.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL SHARES. APPLY TO THE MANAGI

CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

Rugby.—The Brazilian Ambassador in London has received a message expressing on behalf of the Brazilian President and Minister of Foreign Affairs their pleasure at the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales next year.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between United Kingdom and Roumania which was signed at the Foreign Office, London, this afternoon will not come formally into force until ratifications have been exchanged but letters were exchanged on the signature between Mr. William Graham, President, Board of Trade, and Monsieur Tilea, head of the Roumania Delegation.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—After a brief meeting with some of his Cabinet colleagues on Wednesday morning the Prime Minister left for Hendon and flew for Lossiemouth.—B. O. W.

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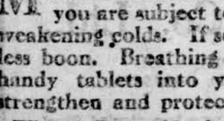

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POPULATION PROBLEMS IN INDIA

High Birth And Death Rate.

REMEDIES : EDUCATION & INDUSTRIALISATIONS, SAYS PROF. WADIA.

Under the auspices of the Swadeshi League, Prof. P. A. Wadia delivered a lecture, on Monday evening, at the Blavatsky Lodge, on "Efficiency of the Human Factor—Our Population Problem."

In his first lecture about a week back Prof. Wadia had dealt with the Natural resources of India and had contrasted the actual present poverty of India with those resources. He had shown that nature had not been niggardly in bestowing her gifts on India and the poverty was due among other things to the inefficiency of the human factor. On Mondan evening he examined the causes of that inefficiency and showed how it could be improved.

At the outset he made it clear. They had to distinguish between the total population and the Working Population. For that they had to leave the population under 16 years and over 60 years out of consideration as it did not help in the creation of national wealth. Minors below 16 and persons above 60 combined formed 40 per cent. of the total population of India and when they left this aside the working population was considerably reduced

BIRTH RATE AND DEATH RATE EQUALLY HIGH.

Proceeding Prof. Wadia explained what he called the three features of the Indian population. The first was a high birth rate accompanied by a correspondingly high death rate. He had taken figures of 19 years from 1904 to 1923 and they showed that the average birth rate in India was 35 per thousand and the average death rate was 30. In Britain this the birth rate was 22 per thousand and the death rate was 12. In U. S. A. the birth rate was 22 and the death rate 13. A comparative study of these figures showed that dispute a high birth rate in India the increase was only 5 per thousand, while in Britain and America, despite their low rates it was 9 to 10. It meant that children born in India had a lesser chance of living than children born in Britain and America had. That showed the enormous waste of human life in India.

There were reasons which in their turn helped to keep the death rate at a higher level. In India these causes still existed and he held it to be a gloomy feature of India's population problem.

POSITIVE CHECKS.

The second feature of Indian population was that the positive checks which went to reduce the population were still on operation in India. By positive checks were meant epidemics like plague, cholare, influenza and the chronic starvation of people due to scarcity of good as well as occasional famines.

NEGATIVE CHECKS.

Prof. Wadia then discussed the mathusian theory of population and taking the American example, illustrated how growth of civilization affected population, how the birth rate as well as the death rate declined and how instead of positive checks negative checks like marriages at an advanced age or many people not marrying at all through prudential motives came into operation.

NORMAL DISEASES.

Continuing Prof. Wadia showed that abnormal causes like famines and epidemics were not the only things that did a lot of harm to India's population. He held that the presence of normal diseases like malaria and other fevers was doing greater harm to it. There were large tracts especially in the low-lying Gangetic delta and some of the Southern Districts which could be classified as malaria-ridden parts of the country. In these parts malaria was always present and it continued to affect the population throughout the year. There were no separate figures of deaths. It had been calculated that during the 20 years from 1901—1921 the total deaths from malaria were 25 millions. Thus the normal disease did more harm to the population of the country than did the abnormal epidemics. Prof. Wadia also held that the actual figures of deaths must be taken to be much larger than recorded by the authorities because there was something fundamentally wrong with the official records. Anyway it was clear that it was not only the inflictions of Nature which did harm to India's population, but that there were normal causes which did more harm to it.

HIGH BIRTH RATE CAUSES.

Enumerating the causes of a high birth rate Prof. Wadia said they were geographical, climatic, social, religious and economic. In India the social and religious causes were mainly responsible for the high birth rate. Fundamentally the outlook of the people was socio-religious. An average Hindu thought it necessary that he should have a son who would continue to perform the sacrificial rite's of his family after his death. Socially the joint family system encouraged early marriages as the responsibility of supporting a family was divided among the members of the family.

It was found that marriages at the age of 17 or 18 years resulted in more children being born than by marriages at the age of 25 or 30.

POVERTY AND HIGH BIRTH-RATE.

The economic factor was equally responsible for the high birth-rate in India. It was well known that poverty and large-sized family go hand in hand. The poorer the man the larger the number of children he had. The richer and the more educated a man was the lesser was the number of children he had. The reason was that a wealthy and educated man thought before he married whether he would be able to bring up his children in the same way in which he was brought up, and whether he would be able to give them the education he had himself received and provide for them the comfort of life he was enjoying, and when he found his resources inadequate he hesitated to marry. Thus it was that civilization brought with it a large number of bachelors. On the other hand for a poor man there was no standard of comforts. He did not care to pause and think before he married whether he would be able to bring up his children in a comfortable manner. Because the standard of his life was the lowest and there was no lower standard to which his family would go if a few more members were added to it. And economists like Schiller and Eugellis had thought it necessary to sound a note of warning. They thought that the present civilization was almost committing a racial suicide and if things went on at the present rate in a few generations the upper classes would be simply wiped off by the sheer weight of the lower classes.

EDUCATE THE MASSES.

The remedy to check this growth of population or to bring down the high rate of birth that Prof. Wadia suggested was to spread education among the masses so that prudential motives may come into operation. "We must take up", he said "an intensive programme of primary as well as adult education. That is the only effective remedy to check the enormous growth. Legislation will do little in this respect. The real need is to raise the standard of living and that is possible only when you educate the people."

It was certain that if they did something to raise the masses from their abject poverty they would have solved the problem of the high rate of birth to a great extent.

UNEQUAL DISTRIBUTION.

Proceeding Prof. Wadia said that the third feature of the Indian population was its unequal occupational distribution. The Census Report of 1921 showed that 73 per cent. of the total population depended on agriculture or extraction of produce from the soil. 10 per cent. depended on industry, commerce and trade and the rest depended on services. Only one per cent. of those showed as depending on industries were working in factories. The rest who were mostly engaged in different handicrafts did so only as a side work and devoted a part of their time to working in the fields. So 9 per cent. of those engaged in handicrafts also fell back on the land. They could safely say that about 90 per cent. of the total population depended on agriculture.

POPULATION UNEVEN.

Prof. Wadia held that that was the most distressing feature of India's population problem. The population was most unevenly distributed. An enormously large proportion of the total population had to depend on land. It meant an unbearable burden on the land, the result being that a large number of the agriculturists were working on uneconomic holdings. There being no other occupation left, people had to work on any strip of land they got no matter how small it was and thought they knew that by working on it nothing would be left to them after paying the high rent and other dues.

DUE TO ECONOMIC POLICY.

This last feature of India's population problem Prof. Wadia held to be the direct outcome of Britain's economic policy in regard to India. He then showed how Britain's protective policy in the first quarter of the 19th century, resulted in the stoppage of India's export of finished Indian goods to Britain and British goods capturing Indian markets

INDUSTRIALISATION, A REMEDY.

Concluding, Prof. Wadia showed that next to the spread of education which would raise the standard of living of the Indian peasant and reduce the high birth-rate they must pay attention to the uneven distribution of their population and do all that they could to lessen the unbearable burden on the resources of the land. The remedy to do it was to industrialise the country as rapidly as they could.

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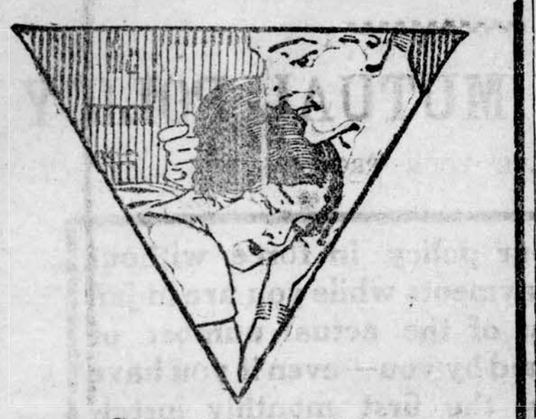

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CHARKHA—EMBLEM OF CONGRESS AMBULANCE CORPS.

:o:

Dr. Sathaye On Need For All-India Organisation

With regard to the communique issued from the headquarters of Indian Red Cross Society regarding the use of the Red Cross Emblem Dr. D. D. Satheye, the Superintendent of the Congress Free Hospital, interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative said that as the use of the Red Cross Emblem by the Congress Ambulance Corps was objected they will have to evolve some separate Emblem for the use of the Congress Ambulance. Personally he was of opinion that they should have a Red Charkha with a white back ground as their emblem. He was going to place the suggestion before his friends and if it was approved then they would write to the Geneva Convention requesting them to recognise it as the emblem of the Congress Ambulance corps. He thought there would be no difficulty in getting this emblem recognised by the Geneva Convention as there already existed a precedent that the Red Crescent was recognised as the emblem of Turkish Ambulance corps.

Dr. Satheye further stated that the everyday use of lathi by the police has made it necessary that the Congress should make arrangement for effective medical help to those who were injured while engaged in Congress activities. He thought it was needed that an All-India Medical Relief Society should be formed under the direct control of the Congress. He had placed his views on this subject before Dr. M. A. Ansari and he approved of the idea.

Dr. Satheye further told the "Chronicle" representative that he was going to move the Congress working Committee in this matter and if it was approved by the Committee he would proceed with further work in that connection.

FOREST LAWS BROKEN AT TALEGAON.

:o:

Ten Satyagrahis Arrested.

(From a Correspondent.)
WARDHA, Aug. 6.

At Talegaon to-day's batch was led by Mr. Balaji Ganpat Shethe, Foreman of the Maharashtra Press of Nagpur. Out of the sixteen satyagrahis, who broke the Forest laws, ten were arrested. Among those arrested are Mr. Gajanan Trimbak Madholker, a sub-editor of the "Maharashtra," of Nagpur and Mr. R. M. Vakhare, a rich silk merchant of Nagpur. The case will be tried to-day. Mr. Pandurang Savji's case has been postponed to the 11th inst.

Shri Shivaji Pathak Camp.

:o:

The Secretary of Shri Shivaji Pathak Camp, Sonapur Lane, *Bombay, writes:*—

"In the procession of (1st inst.) Friday organised by Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the memory of Lok Tilak. 50 volunteers of this Camp, under order of the B.P.C.C. had taken active part who offered Satyagraha for the whole night till upto 7-30 A.M. on the 2nd instant.

The following are the wounded volunteers in the Congress Hospital:—

1. Vithal Kashiram Bhatker, 2. Hari Sing Sangil, 3. Ramchandra Hari Gaikwad (2nd Congress Hospital) 4. Shyamlal Rajaram, (2nd Congress Hospital), 5. Ramchandra Mahadev (Shivaji Pathak Camp), 6. Master Kalidas, (Shivaji Pathak Camp), 7. Shivram Krishnaji, (Shivaji Pathak Camp) 8. Ramchandra Mahadeo (Shivaji Pathak Camp) 9. Mooka Kala. (Shivaji Pathak Camp) 10. Ganpat Patil (Shivaji Pathak Camp) 11. Kosoo Mahadev, (Shivaji Pathak Camp) 12. Manjrekar (Shivaji Pathak Camp) 13. Shiva Ramji, (Shivaji Pathak Camp).

The other volunteers who are not seriously injured are treated in the Camp by Dr. Shankar Atmaram Sharma. The total number of soliders wounded is 27."

:o:

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH SOAP.

:o:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Re-boycott of British soaps, I am in entire agreement with the views expressed by "Vande Mataram" in your paper of August 4th. I wish to bring to the notice of the public and merchants the fact that there is no use in partial boycott especially when you can find indigenous soaps to replace same in quality and price. As Acharya Roy, in his address while opening the Madras Swadeshi Exhibition last month expressed that we Indians should take to the creed of Swadeshi and not simply "boycott."—for boycott is only used as a weapon until such time as we gain victory and get our political demands and once again take to foreign things. Though we know that to meet the present demand in soaps there are not enough factories in India still we should appreciate the existing factories—Bangalore and Calcutta soap Factories—for increasing their production and improving their quality. But there are other factories which could as well copy the example of the above factories. The Hyderabad Government Soap Factory, though it had introduced soaps which could easily replace Sunlight soap and other household soaps, and meet a pair of demand in soaps, unfortunately at this time is struggling for its existence due to lack of sales. The management would do well to advertise and try to push their products in the market. If they lack business initiative they may as well copy Bangalore and Calcutta soap works example and in doing so they would do a lot of good to their country and save themselves from their critical plight.—Yours etc.,

"INDIAN."

Secunderabad, Aug. 5.

BENGAL DHOTIES.

:o:

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—With reference to the query of "A Boycotter" under the heading "Bengal Dhoties" in the column under "What the People Say" in your to-day's issue, I beg to state that "Bengal Dhoties" are not Swadeshi. Although they are woven on hand looms in Shantipur, Radhanagar and Dacca in Bengal), the yarn used therein is foreign.—Yours, etc.

"ONE WHO KNOWS".

Indian Institute Of Bankers.

:o:

The third ordinary general meeting of the Indian Institute of Bankers was held on Tuesday evening, Mr. K. M. MacDonald, presiding.

In moving the statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December 1929, the Chairman said:—

"As you are aware the Institute is being generously subsidised by the leading Banks in India for its first five years and it is hoped that thereafter it will be self supporting. It can only be so provided we have a very large membership and it should be the aim of every present member to make the purposes of the Institute better known to a large circle. Probably there is no country in the World to-day which offers so many good opportunities of success to the young man now beginning his Banking career in India and this Institute is an attempt to help those young men on their way by providing inducement and facilities for the study of their profession which is so necessary. Our examinations are already established but facilities are few to those not resident in the Presidency town and I think the Institute should by means of correspondence Courses, Branch, Libraries, Local Lectures, and colleges in this land, attempt to give the up-country man a better chance of instruction than he has at present. All this as well as other activities of the Institute will be costly and the best way to ensure that it will be done is to induce every eligible man to join our Membership.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Sir Onkar Mull Jatia, Mr. J. Y. Lamb, Mr. Lala Radha Mohan, Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawala, Sir Phiroze Sethna; Sir Osborne A. Smith and Mr. M. L. Tannan, were elected to membership of the Council for the year 1930.

The subscription to the Institute were then reduced as follows:—Fellows Rs. 50, Associates Rs. 10 certified associates Rs. 2|8 and ordinary members Rs. 2|8.

RAMKRISHNA MISSION SIND FLOOD RELIEF.

:o:

The Bombay Ramkrishna Ashram relief party visiting Shikarpur have managed to arrive at Larkana, the most heavily damaged part of the flood affected area in Sind. They are busily conducting the work of reconnaissance all round Larkhana. This being over they will start giving weekly doles and supplying fodder to the cattle immediately. The weekly expenditure in doling out food and fodder is likely to cost from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 1500/- at the start.

Any contribution in cash or kind will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by the Secretary, Ramkrishna Ashram Khar, Bombay.

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UNIVERSITY SENATE MEETING

—:o:—

Proposal For New College Of Technology.

PROPOSAL TO CONGRATULATE IMPRISONED SENATORS

An adjourned meeting of the Senate to consider the items left over from the Agenda of the 14th June, 1930, will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Wednesday, the 20th August, 1930, at 5-20 p.m., and will be continued, if necessary, on the following days at the same time until the whole business is finished. If the meeting, however, is continued on Saturday, it will be held at 3 p.m. on that day.

The following are the main items of business to be transacted therein:—

Professor C. N. Vakil has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate, a resolution which, with Mr. P. A. Dhond's amendment, reads:—

"The Registrar shall be entitled also to receive such honorarium for conducting the University Examinations as the Senate may, from time to time, determine on the recommendation of the Syndicate."

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Academic Council and the Syndicate:—

"That the offer of 3-1|2 per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face-value of Rs. 30,000 made by Sir Ness Wadia, Kt., for the foundation of a Gold Medal and Research Scholarship in the name of Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O.B.E., for encouraging the study of, and research in, Midwifery, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate."

Mr. M. R. Paranjpe has given notice of his intention to move:—

"That at the end of Statute 28 on page 75 of the Handbook (Part III, Chapter II) add the words: 'and the results of the scrutiny, showing for each candidate the number of first votes obtained and the successive additions to or subtractions from the number till he or she was excluded or elected, shall be published by the Registrar.'"

45 LAKHS FOR TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Accacio G. Viegas has given notice of his intention to move:—

"That the Syndicate be requested to approach (i) the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for a grant for initial expenditure of Rs. 15 lakhs, (ii) Government for an equal amount, and (iii) the public-spirited citizens of Bombay for the same amount, thus making the total of Rs. 45 lakhs which is the total initial expenditure estimated by the University Reform Committee, for the foundation of a College of Technology in Bombay (Chapter XVIII).

That the Managing and Controlling Authorities of the V. J. Technical Institute be approached with a view to their handing over the Institute with its funds and resources to the University for management, control and administration, the University undertaking to conduct the courses which are at present taught in the Institute and also others of University Standard to raise it to a first grade Technological College teaching up to the standard for enabling the University to confer Degrees in the various subjects of Technology, or if they are not agreeable to the proposal, Government be requested to negotiate with the authorities of the Institute to raise the Institute to a first grade Technological College and to affiliate it to the University, the present courses being at the same time conducted in the Institute.

That the Syndicate be requested to address the Municipal Corporation and the Government of Bombay, with a view to each of them contributing half of the recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,50,000 estimated by the University Reform Committee.

That the excess of income from the enhanced University fees from candidates for the various University Examinations, which now amounts to over Rs. 1,00,000 per year, be utilised for making up any deficit of the recurring expenditure of the College, in case the Government and the Bombay Municipality do not defray the whole of the recurring expenditure."

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGE.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale has given notice of his intention to move the following amendment:—

"That in view of their intention to establish a Government Arts College in the vicinity of Bombay, they may be pleased to consider the advisability of converting the present Elphinstone Arts College into the Elphinstone Technological College thus providing a Building and contributing the amount of the present expenditure on the Arts College for the use of the various Departments of the Technological College."

Professors K. R. Kanitkar and K. T. Shah have given due notice of their intention to move the following proposition:—

"That the Senate do appoint a Committee of the Fellows to consider:—(a) The principle of Proportional Representation, as provided for in Section 48, is not suitable for elections to University bodies and authorities, unless the principle of general quinquennial election is adopted. (b) The principle of annual elections by rotation be dispensed with in all University elections. (c) Principals of all recognized colleges and heads of collegiate institutions should be ex-officio members of the Senate as well as of the Academic Council."

To this resolution, five amendments have been tabled, one of which is given below, viz., (1) by Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale:—

(a) Delete all the words from "unless the.....adopted" and substitute therefor: "other than the Senate, the mode of election to other bodies being left to be determined by Statutes to be framed under Section 33 of the Bombay University Act." (c) and (d) Delete these clauses and in lieu thereof substitute the following: "(c) The principle of splitting up one joint electorate of Principals is unsound and should be done away with, care being taken to retain as securing at the same time that each group shall be represented by at least one Principal by adopting the principle of reservation. (d) The principle of the Proviso to Clause 2 (c) and Clause 7 of the amending Bill should be extended to the body mentioned in IV Clause (a)."

In the last para instead of the words "within six weeks from its appointment" the words "before the end of June" should be substituted.

METHOD OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION TO BE ABOLISHED.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale has given due notice of his intention to move the following proposition:—

"(a) The retention of common electorates in Sections 13 II (A) (i), 20 sub-section 1 (d) and 25 sub-section 1 (iii), while securing the minimum representation of each Group, by adopting the principle of reservation with elections in the usual way instead of by the method of proportional representation; (b) the extension of the principle involved in the Proviso to Clause 2 (c) and Clause 7 also to the body mentioned in Clause IV (a) of Section 13 or by the abolition of the principle in both cases; (c) the confining of the provision in the Act as to election by proportional representation to the parent body of the Senate only, while leaving the modes of elections to other authorities or bodies of the University to statutes to be framed under Section 33 of the Act; (d) doing away with the system of annual elections by Rotation."

Consideration of Dr. Parker's proposal for the abolition of the System of Proportional representation:—

"That Government may be pleased to introduce before the Legislative Council of Bombay a Bill amending the Bombay University Act of 1928 whereby the System of Proportional Representation prescribed in Chapter XV, Section 48, for elections to any authority of the University under this Act shall be abolished and the system of election by ordinary ballot substituted throughout the Act for all elections."

In pursuance of a requisition signed by Mr. S. A. Brelvi and 19 other Fellows in accordance with Statute 7, page 27 of the University Handbook for 1929-30, a meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University immediately after the disposal of the business of the above meeting.

ELECTIONS TO BE SET ASIDE.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi has given notice of his intention to move the following resolutions:—

"1. That in view of the Chancellor's ruling that no valid election can be held under Section 20 (1) (d) of the University of Bombay Act, 1928, and having regard to the Government Resolution, dated the 11th January, 1930, confirming, under Section 44 (5) of the said Act, the results of the elections held under the Registrar's notices, dated the 7th and the 30th December, 1929, with retrospective effect, the Senate declares its opinion that the relevant sections of the Act in regard to the several elections are mutually inconsistent, and cannot all be simultaneously and sympathetically enforced; and that, therefore, Government be moved to take an early opportunity to secure a radical, satisfactory, and mutually consistent amendment of the Act in regard to those sections.

2. That, the recent elections to the Syndicate from the Academic Council not being valid by the express terms of the Chancellor's ruling, and yet confirmed in their results with retrospective effect by a Government Resolution, dated January 11th, 1930, the Academic Council be requested to consider the ways and means of setting aside the said elections, since they do not give due effect to the fundamental principle of Proportional Representation as required by Section 48 of the Bombay University Act of 1928, and arrange for new ones being held in their place in a manner which will more fully give effect to that principle.

3. That, in the alternative, if the elections under Section (20) (1) (d) of the Bombay University Act, 1928, recently held cannot be set aside by the Academic Council, though the Chancellor's ruling declares that no valid elections can be held under the law and the statutes as they stand at present, the said elections should not be allowed to hold good for three years as required under Section 20 (2) of the Act, inasmuch as they are admittedly against the spirit of the Act; and that, accordingly Government be moved to take instant steps so as to amend the Act as to permit of re-election of this past of the Syndicate at the earliest possible opportunity."

REPORT OF THE SYNDICATE ON THE ABOVE PROPOSALS.

That the Syndicate report to the Senate that they approve of Mr. Brelvi's proposal 1, but that no action need be taken since Government have already been addressed by the Syndicate in the matter of the amendment of the various sections of the Act relating to the elections so as to make them mutually consistent, and that they do not approve of proposals 2 and 3.

Mr. A. M. Kajiji has given notice of his intention to move the following proposition:—

"That the report of the Syndicate be approved and passed."

Dr. S. K. Vaidya has given notice of his intention to move the following resolution:—

"That the Senate congratulates those Fellows of the Bombay University who have been imprisoned for honourably discharging their duty towards the country."

Proposal for the introduction of Compulsory Physical Training among College students.

Professor A. K. Trivedi has given notice of his intention to move:—

"That (a) every affiliated College should arrange to introduce compulsory physical training among its students as approved by the Syndicate as soon as possible.

(b) The Syndicate may be requested to consider the facilities and difficulties of the different Colleges and lay down the time-limit from which each particular College shall introduce physical training among its undergraduates and the details of training acceptable for the students of that College.

(c) A Physical Training Syllabus Committee shall be appointed by the Syndicate. It shall be its duty to formulate a complete scheme of physical exercises to be gone through by the students. It should be asked to suggest a large number of options in the exercises to suit different physical requirements. Men like Professor K. R. Kanitkar, Mr. Maneck Rao of Baroda, Professor N. K. Apte and Mr. C. B. Purani of Broach may, among others, be invited to act as members of this Committee."

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

—:o:—

Proposal Before Senate

—:o:—

A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University on Friday (the 22nd instant) at 5-20 p.m. The business to be transacted therein is as under:—

1. Institution of a new Degree to be styled Doctor of Science:

Dr. N. A. F. Moos has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:

"That a new Degree, to be designated Doctor of Science, be instituted in the University and that accordingly the words 'Doctor of Science' be inserted between the words 'Master of Arts' and 'Doctor of Hygiene' in Statute 2, pages 60-61 of the University Handbook for 1929-30."

2. Consideration of the following proposals of the Syndicate in the matter of the physical training of University students:—

(1) The University ought to take steps to encourage all students to take some form of regular physical exercise, and to make this possible in Bombay, the University ought to try to secure adequate playing grounds there.

(2) The first necessity is for the University to have all students medically examined, the cost thereof being borne by the University.

(3) The University ought forthwith to appoint a Director of Physical Training. His duties in the first instance, ought to be to help Colleges to discover ways of inducing students, in larger numbers than at present, to take part in regularly organized games or physical training.

(4) The Director of Physical Training should also be required to submit to the Syndicate schemes to extend physical training among students of the University so as ultimately to secure that every student receives regular physical training.

Principal H. Hamil has given notice of his intention to move, as recommended by the Syndicate:—

"That the Senate approves of the proposals of the Syndicate in the matter of the physical training of University students and sanctions an annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 11,000 as detailed below for the purpose of carrying out these proposals:—

	Rs.
(i) Medical inspection of 13,000 students at four annas per head	3,250
(ii) Director's pay per annum	6,000
Estimated travelling allowance at second class rates and halting allowance at Rs. 5 per day	1,500
Sundries	250
Total Rs.	11,000

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It has now been arranged to distribute about 50,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission, to:—

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Grand Opening

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A PRINCE

When Obedience to his father and Duty to his subjects —Which should prevail with a Prince? Should he follow his father's Commands, even if they are unjust or should he be guided by his duty to his subjects?

This matter will be solved to-day at 3 P. M. by "A PRINCE OF THE PEOPLE."

Gala Night

Attractive Production.

OF THE PEOPLE

Featuring Miss MANI and Master SHANKER

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK

AT **VISHNU CINEMA** Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.

MODERATE RATES and TIME—Saturday, Sunday and Holiday 3 P. M. DAILY 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

COMING SHORTLY—SURYODAYA'S PRODUCTION—"DEVOTEE."

PATHE CINEMA (Lamington Road. Queen's Road, End.)

DAILY: 6-30 and 10 P. M. Matinee Saturday and Sunday 4 P.M.

HE WAS A SINGING FOOL — AND EVER HE SANG TO THE ONE GIRL!

PATHE presents

LUCKY IN LOVE

with

MORTON DOWNEY
BETTY LAWFORD

Pathe Picture

Wherever he was—in his beloved Irish stable, aboard ship going to America, in the department store where he sang songs to delighted music-buyers—he was a singing fool, singing his heart out to the lovely lady of his dreams—seeing none but her exquisite face dancing before his eyes! An adventure in movie-going — something new, original, fascinating—and 100% all-talking, all-singing!

MICKEY MOUSE PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.

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PETIT COMPOUND, GOWALIA TANK ROAD

TO-NIGHT and EVERY NIGHT.

GRAND GYMNASTIC DISPLAY 7 & 10 P. M. — FREE! FREE! FREE!

DANCING and SINGING by Miss Yasin Jan at 8 and 11 P. M.

Laughing Gallery, House of Mystery, Sea Saw Ship, Mountain Slide, Bag Pipe, Brass Band and Radio

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MERRY-GO-ROUND Ans. 2 only.

Admission to Ground Annas 2.

The Management reserves the right of admission.

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IMPERIAL CINEMA (LAMINGTON ROAD)

Presents TO-NIGHT and DURING THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM Co.'s Super Stunt Picture.

"THE VANISHING HOPE"

Story and Directed by B P. MISRA, B.A.
It Presents

Fight Romance, Thrills and many Stunts which will ever remain in your Memory. Don't Miss to See It.

Daily four shows at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Extra shows on Sat. Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming next Saturday Surya Film Co.'s picture "RADHE SHYAM" and Imperial super picture "BOMB".

100% TALKING-SINGING MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT 100%

CAPITAL COMEDY—ROLLICKING HUMOUR—TRAGIC SUSPENSE!

Marion DAVIES in Marianne

YOU will marvel at the incomparable Marion's impersonations of Maurice Chevalier and Sarah Bernhardt!

13 Parts

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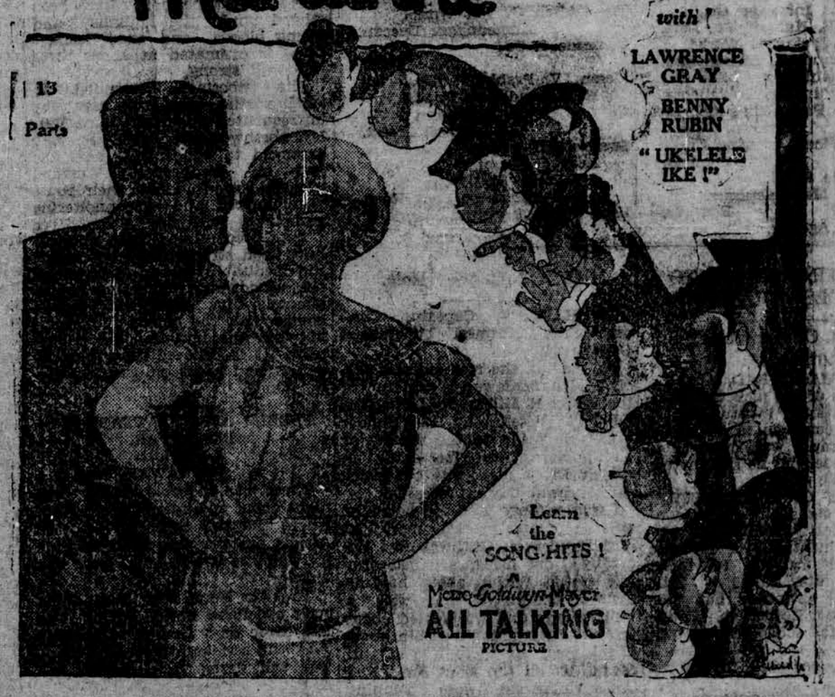

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Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer ALL TALKING PICTURE

A GIRL MASQUERADING AS A FRENCH MILITARY OFFICER!

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RIALTO

To-day and To-morrow at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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To-day at 3, 5, 7, 9, 11.

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Magnificent settings.

A Delightful Fairy Story of a Celestial Nymph and a Modern Mortal

CONTINUED SECOND WEEK OWING TO POPULAR DEMAND.

The 'FATAL ARROWS' from West-End Is STILL GOING DEEPER and DEEPER.

IN THE HEARTS OF CINEMA-GOERS.

And that is why the Management has decided to run it for the 2nd week.

SHARDA'S UNRIVALLED PICTURE.

"THE FATAL ARROW"

Featuring

MISS ZEBBU & MASTER NANDRAM.

If you have not seen it yet, see it now and be satisfied.

WEST-END CINEMA.

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Sandhurst Road
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
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One hundred fights plus a delightful Love story, plus intrigue, plus good men against bad, equal.

'Silver Fingers'
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It is not a preachy story, but shows how the relentless secret service 'gets it's man.'

GEORGE LARKIN has never fought and loved and acted as in

'Silver Fingers'

An epoch among thrillers
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Also Showing
HAROLD LLOYD
in
"Drown Your Sorrows"
2 reels roaring comedy
And another one reel comedy.
"WEDDING KNIGHT"
Laugh! Laugh! Laugh!

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

LET'S go and Thrill again to

ON WITH THE SHOW

With a Stupendous Cast
The whole production in Natural Colours.
Never anything like this before.

EMPIRE THEATRE

DAILY CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

"THE CIRCUS"

featuring
CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

EMPRESS THEATRE

Daily Change of Programme
TO-DAY AT 4, 6-30 and 9.50 P.M.

ABIE'S IRISH ROSE

Featuring
NANCY CARROLL
The Sweetest story ever filmed

CROWN CINEMA

Sandhurst Road
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SHARDA'S
Second Best Picture!

"FLAG OF HONOUR"
("NISHAN DANKA")
Starring
MASTER VITHAL
He fought for the Honour of his country.
Don't Miss!
NEXT SATURDAY.
Special 3 days attraction!
Sat., Sun. and Mon. at 3 P.M.
VISHNU AVTARA
For Shree Krishna Jayanti

BALMOHAN SANGIT MANDALI

Grant Road Bombay Theatre

Sat. 9-8-30 at 6-30 p.m.

"Prem-Devata"
OR
"THE GODDESS OF LOVE"

Sat. 9-8-30 at 9-30 p.m.

"SWARGAVAR SWARI"
or
"BHAKTA PRALHAD",

Sun. 10-8-30 at 9 a.m. (Morning)

"Prem-Devata"
or
"THE GODDESS OF LOVE"

Sun. 10-8-30 at 3-30 p.m

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BOMBAY, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1930.

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SATYAGRAHA COMMITTEES' "BOUNDEN DUTY TO TAKE PROCESSION ON HORNBY ROAD."

—:o:—

Political Prisoners Day Procession On Sunday

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

The conviction of the All-India Congress leaders by the Chief Presidency Magistrate throws a special responsibility on the Satyagraha Committee of the B.P.C.C. The All-India Congress Working Committee have fixed 10th August as the Political Prisoners' Day to be observed all over India.

The claim of the Police Commissioner to stop Indians from walking on the Hornby Road in procession is a clear proof of administrative irresponsibility. The Satyagraha Committee feel that it is at once their bounden duty and the most demonstrative method of observing the All-India Prisoners' Day to take a procession on the Hornby Road.

APPEAL TO PUBLIC.

The Satyagraha Committee care for public convenience at least as much as the Police Commissioner claims to do. The processsion will be a thoroughly orderly affair causing no more dislocation of traffic than the traffic itself.

The details of how the procession will be directed will be published on Sunday morning. The public of Bombay are requested to cooperate with the Satyagraha Committee by carrying out all the directions to be issued by them.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE INFORMATION BOX.

—:o:—

Manufacturers & Dealers Of Stationery And Office Requisites.

The following names have been received by the Bombay Swadeshi League:—

The Star Technological Works, Matar, Kaira.
D. & D. Brothers, No. 667 A, Dadar, Bombay, No. 14.
The International Ink Company, Byculla, Bombay, 8.
The Precious Ink Mfg. Co., 2/7, Humam St., Fort.
The Indian Cyclostyle Works, Bhudder, Ahmedabad.
The Meenakshi Paper Mills Co., Punalur, Travancore.
The Deccan Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Mundwa, Poona.
Kale's Ink Manufacturing Co., Kurla-Bombay.
G. S. Ranade & Co., Ink Manufacturers, Bombay.
Lokamanya Agency, Ink & Stationery Manufacturers, Bombay.
The Madras Pencil Factory, Madras.
Bhagat & Sons, (The Chrome Colours Manufacturing Co.), 325, Somwarpett, Poona.
The Indian Crayon Works, Ahmednagar Deccan.
Comrade & Co., Delhi.
Messrs. V. Prabhai & Co., Near Sandhurst Road, Tram Terminus, Sandhurst Road.
Swadeshi Bhandar, Near Girgaum, Police Station, Girgaum Back Road.
Hind Vastu Prasarak Mandali, Kandewadi.

PICKETING LEADS TO SCHOOLS' CLOSING.

—:o:—

"Signs Of Conflict Of Authority".

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 8.

As a result of the picketing campaign, educational institutions at Allahabad continue to be closed. Several attempts were made to hold the classes but no satisfactory work could be done.

"CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY."

There are signs already of conflict of authority behind the picketing movement, as for instance Mrs. Uma Nehru, the Provincial Congress Dictator, called off the school hartal yesterday but her orders were not heeded to. It appears that each school has its own dictator and a "war council" which is inclined to carry on in its own way.

MODERN HIGH SCHOOL INCIDENT.

Investigation of the recent incident at the Modern High School is proceeding. Meanwhile Dr. Ghose the principal of the school has closed the school indefinitely and it is understood has written to the authorities not to agree to reopen the school till the picketing is stopped.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

It is understood that claims for Rs. 10,260 and Rs. 2,000 by way of compensation have been preferred on behalf of two teachers whose houses were attacked and who were themselves assaulted.—A. P.

REPRESSIVE POLICY OF GOVT.

—:o:—

Condemned By Dar-es-Salaam Indians.

(Through the Indian Association Dar-es-salaam.)

DARESSALAAM, Aug. 5.

The Daressalaam Indians condemn high-handed and persistently repressive policy of the India Government, culminating in arrests and police charges, and congratulate Vallabhbhai Malaviyaji and others for their arrest and sacrifices.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rugby.—It was reported early this morning that the improvement in the condition of Lord Birkenhead, who was seriously ill with bronchial pneumonia was maintained.—B. O. W.

Dr. Nunan's Role.

—:o:—

Mr. H. Masih, Captain, Congress Free Hospital Volunteers Corps, writes:—

On reading the statement of Mr. N. T. Khandalawalla, captain of the National Militia, regarding Dr. Nunan's presence at Bori Bunder I wish to bring to the notice of the public a few incidents in which Dr. Nunan was concerned on Garhwal day's procession.

I was on duty with my batch of volunteers and medical men at Bori Bunder on Garhwal day. We arranged our dispensary near Tata's statue. Within about half an hour of our arrival there was a lathi charge and we treated about forty to fifty patients within about 15 minutes. As there was a lathi charge on all the sides some Red Cross volunteers were running from one end to the other with stretchers and there was confusion on all the sides. I saw a patient being brought by some persons from the public. He was profusely bleeding from the mouth and head and remonstrating with those who were helping him to let him go back to his batch. It was at this stage that I heard that Dr. Nunan remark: "I suppose now he wants a bullet Ah-h—Ah —' I was shocked to see a doctor and especially a member of the Red Cross organisation laughing at the sight of a bleeding man. The volunteer was persuaded to be treated, but he went back to his batch. I stood there staring at Dr. Nunan. I wanted to ask him what he meant by cracking the joke at the sight of a bleeding man. I spoke to Dr. Sarma who was with me. He approached Dr. Nunan and asked him where his Red-Cross badge was. He told him something else which I did not hear and then Dr. Nunan walked away. He came up to me and said 'you Red Cross people are a nuisance why don't you stop them from running about with stretchers'. As there was a lot of confusion some people rushed towards the Red Cross dispensary to take shelter. Dr. Nunan was still amongst the police officials. I was asking the people, not to collect near the dispensary and to go to the other side. Dr. Nunan again spoke to me. He asked me why we did not give previous intimation to the police that we would have our dispensary at a particular place. I replied 'Yes' 'if they assure us that the lathi charge would be at a particular place we would not mind doing so'. He went away.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES LEAPING UP.

—:o:—

Reach 2 Million.

LABOUR ACHIEVEMENT ?

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Unemployment figures for the last week show that the number of persons normally in regular employment registered as wholly unemployed totals 1,257,000. Of these over 900,000 are men and 246,000 women, the remainder being boys and girls. The number of persons normally in regular employment who are now temporarily stopped totals 659,000 of whom 422,000 are men. In addition to these 63,000 persons normally in casual employment are out of work. The total registered unemployed therefore reaches two million for the first time since 1922.—B. O. W.

AFRIDI TRIBESMEN BOMBED.

—:o:—

50 Machines Engaged In Operations.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

After repeated warnings has been given to them not to approach within a certain distance of Peshawar, a hostile body of Afridi tribesmen have been bombed by Royal Air Force Machines stationed on the northwest Frontier. The tribesmen have been stirred up by the Mullahs and young bloods and their lashkar force is estimated at about three thousand strong.

The tribesmen descended in small parties, usually at night, by unfrequented ways into Bara Valley, northwest of Peshawar and arranged to concentrate at Khajuri on Wednesday. Warning notices posted along their route were ignored and reconnoitering aeroplanes were fired at.

As a precaution British outposts have been strengthened but before the meditated attack materialised six squadrons numbering approximately fifty machines dropped bombs with the object of dispersing and discouraging the tribesmen. It is believed that the opedation had effect on the whole.—B. O. W.

FEEBLE AFRIDI ATTACK ON PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Aug. 8.

There was a feeble attack last night about one mile distance from where the ten thousand hostile Afridis are camping in Bara Valley which is twelve miles from Peshawar.

The Air Force has been doing such excellent work during the last three days that it is believed that any serious attack on Peshawar will fizzle out altogether.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA AT KATNI

—:o:—

Fourth Dictator Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

KATNI, Aug. 6.

Pandit Narayanprasad Tiwari, the fourth Dictator of the local War Council, who took charge from his predecessor two days ago, was arrested yesterday. He came to know that the police were enquiring of him, while he was not at home. He then sent a letter to the police station to enquire as to what the matter was and received a reply that there was a warrant against him. He then prepared to go to the police station himself without waiting for the police. He was profusely garlanded and taken in a procession through principal streets. He was cheerful. His wife and mother also gave him a happy send-off. His message was: "Let not Katni's honour be stained."

200 ARRESTS.

23 more arrests were made for breaking forest laws, 13 from Barhi, 2 from Badawara side and 8 from Rajarwa. It is alleged that there were lathi-charges to disperse the crowd in Lakhapateri and two persons were seriously injured.

Total number of arrests here is 200. A huge meeting was held in the evening to congratulate Pandit Narayanprasad Tiwari.

Lord Birkenhead's Condition Better.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A slight improvement is reported to-day in the condition of Lord Birkenhead who is ill with bronchial pneumonia.—B. O. W.

TO REDUCE CONTACT WITH GOVT. TO MINIMUM

—:o:—

Panchayats To Be Formed.

(Through the Satyagraha Camp.)

SHIRODA, Aug. 7.

The 6th August was observed as Gandhi Din. in Shiroda by Messrs. Redi Aravli and Take by taking out a combined procession composed of over a 1,000 men and 200 ladies. It was decided in that meeting that the leading men of these villages should shortly meet to consider the possibility of organising panchayats in these villages so that the people should have as little contact with the Government as possible. The police Patil has designed his post.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR HANKOW.

—:o:—

Powers Seeking Quarrel With China.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rugby.—The detachment of British troops stationed at Shanghai is under orders to embark to-day for Hankow, and will board H. M. Emerald to co-operate, in case of emergency, with naval units.

The measures taken by the authorities at Hankow in dealing with agitators has temporarily relieved the situation, and the check o rebel forces, two hundred miles from the South, where Changsha is now reported to have been reoccupied by the Nationalist Army, minimises the immediate rebel threat to Hankow.

In the event of an emergency arising, however, British warships in those parts will, in co-operation with Japanese and other orces, be at hand to afford protection to foreign life and property.

REPRESENTATIONS TO NANKING.

Strong representations have been made to the Nanking Government to do everything in its power to secure the release of the missing English missionaries, Miss Nettleton and Miss Harrison, who were recently captured by Chinese bandits in the North Province of Fulien and for whose release a large sum of money is reported to be demanded.—B. O. W.

"MIRABAI" AT DINAPUR

—:o:—

Organisation Of Swadeshi Urged

DINAPUR, Aug. 5.

A large meeting was held at Dinapur under the presidency of Shrimati Ramabai on the occasion of the recent visit of Srimati Mirabai (Miss Slade). The most noticeable feature of the meeting was that several purdah ladies attended and followed the proceedings with enthusiasm.

Miss Mirabai spoke at length on the duty of the people at such a critical juncture in the history of the country. She urged the audience to organise Swadeshi in a way that British goods may find no market in India. She emphasised the importance of taking to Khadi on an extensive scale, which she said, is the only effective means of putting pressure on the Government.—Free Press.

ALLEGED COMMUNISTS EXECUTED WHOLESALE

—:o:—

No Trial Or Juistice For Them

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Shanghai.—The dread of Communist menace is becoming more acute. There is a general hunt for Communist suspects at Canton. Their right of trial in regular courts has been suspended and executions are being carried out almost daily.

Hankow.—It is reported that the American missionary, Allen Cameron, who refused to evacuate Changsha, was stabbed to death. He had been working in China for thirty-nine years.—Reuter.

Thunderstorms In Western Europe

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rugby.—Pilots of the Imperial Airways arriving at Croydon yesterday reported that a great belt of thunderstorms stretched for hundreds of miles across Western Europe. The pilot of an Armstrong Siddely Air Liner stated that during the flight from Paris to London, he encountered twenty-seven thunderstorms, nine of them over the Channel.—B. O. W.

MRS NEHRU AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

—:o:—

They Leave Classes And Hoist Flag.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 7.

No classes were held at the Lucknow University to-day. Yesterday students attended classes but when Mrs. Motilal Nehru arrived about midday they all came out on the lawns to hear her. She spoke to them for half an hour and left, having enlisted about 20 volunteers from among the students. These volunteers to-day went around the college corridors shouting national slogans and entreating other students to come out and join the national movement.

When a group came shouting near the Principal's office he came out and, it is alleged, pushed two student volunteers aside. This was followed by an offer of satyagraha by volunteers and a rush by students from all Arts classes. Volunteers followed by other students then hoisted the National Flag on the college tower and went round the Science Block and other buildings and got out every student from every class. Mrs. Motilal Nehru accompanied by Mrs. D. Bakshi arrived at this stage and was taken to Bennett Hall where they held a meeting.—A. P.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN CALCUTTA.

—:o:—

Unruly Crowd Attacks Leaders.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

People again invaded the Corporation Council Chamber and the Central Municipal Office this afternoon, when a meeting of the Corporation was called to elect the Mayor and Alderman in the place of Mr. Sen Gupta.

The galleries and the Chamber were filled with intruders who, when asked to vacate them, assaulted Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy with shoes and hurled rotten eggs at him. Attempts by Mrs. K. C. De who presided to induce the crowd to quit proved ineffective a section of the invaders demanding Mr. Subhas Bose's portrait which had been placed in the Mayoral chair. Ultimately they vacated on an appeal by the Muslim ex-Deputy Mayor.

SEN GUPTA STANDS ASIDE.

Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subash Chandra Bose and Prince Golam Hussain Shah were proposed amidst scenes of disorder for election as Mayor and it was announced on behalf of Mr. Sen Gupta that the latter had agreed to retire from the contest, if a Muslim was set up for the seat as suggested by Mrs. C. R. Das who, though offered, declined to accept the Mayoralty and Aldermanship.

Considering the temper of the crowd the meeting ultimately adjourned. Other Councillors were allowed to go but Mr. Subash Chandra Bose's brother, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose was attacked by the crowd.—A. P.

NAGPUR FOREST SATYAGRAHA.

NAGPUR, Aug. 7.

Sixteen volunteers broke the forest laws at Talegaon yesterday. Six volunteers were released and ten were arrested and sentenced. Sjts. Malikedkar, sub-editor of "Maharashtra", Wakhare and Shete were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment, the remaining seven to three months rigorous imprisonment. At eleven places in Berar and ten places in the Central Provinces forest laws are being broken. At all these places volunteers are courting imprisonment.

The "War Council" has decided to defy the District Magistrate's order prohibiting to-morrow's Garhwali Day Procession. Three centres for giving first aid have been opened.—A. P.

FATHER EDWIN'S LECTURES.

Father Edwin (Swami Satyanand), author of "Christ and Satyagraha", will give three lectures in the Christa Seva Sangh Lecture Hall on Saturday (the 9th instant), and the two following Saturdays, at 6 p.m.

The subject is: "The Teaching of Jesus Christ." Father Edwin also wishes it known that his lectures on English literature, unavoidably postponed, will recommence on Wednesday next, and each subsequent Wednesday at 5-30 p.m.

The Hall is at Bambhurda, close to the Agricultural College, where further information can be obtained.

WORLD DEPRESSION IN TRADE!

—:o:—

Heavy Slump In British Textile Industry.

AMERICAN AND FRENCH GREED FOR GOLD.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Rugby.—As indicated in the Factory Inspectors' report published yesterday, the consequences of the trade depression have been most severely felt in the heavy and textile trades, and in Southern England, there has been comparatively little unemployment, and in some cases, there has been shortage of workers.

DUE TO WORLD CAUSE.

Recent statements by the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the depression was due to world causes resulting in unemployment in almost all countries, are borne out by the rade survey which has been undertaken by the British Electrical and Manufacturers' Association.

It attributes the depression to the fall in commodity prices, which has been the consequence of international world movement. Proceeding, it says that the international working of gold standard has been rendered impossible by the reparations and American debt settlements.

The United States and France between them have absorbed the equivalent of the world's production of gold since January, 1929. At present, owing to the absorption of gold by these countries, every important market in the world and above all in South America and in the East has been deprived of the means of financing the trade revival and it is difficult to believe that improvement will take place much before 1932.

POOR CONSOLATION!

The survey says that both United States and Germany are more depressed than Britain. It estimates that there are more than five million unemployed in America and nearly three million in Germany. The survey, which gives an encouraging account of the progress of the electrical industry in Britain, urges immediate steps to secure closer imperial economic co-operation.—B. O. W.

"HUMILITY AND SELFLESS SERVICE YOUR BADGE"

—:o:—

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram, Member Working Committee has issued the following message to the Hindustani Seva Dal on the eve of his arrest:—

It is a privilege for me to get this opportunity on the eve of Sjt. Hardikar's imprisonment, to congratulate the Dal on all that it has so far done for the Congress all over India and specially recently in Bombay.

The Hindustani Seva Dal must be and must continue to be really a Hindustani Seva Dal. If it is to be a "Dal", then its members must uphold strict discipline not among themselves but also among the people. Both must learn to behave in the most disciplined manner. If the members are disciplined, but not the people, the Dal's mission will fail. Therefore whoever may temporarily be in charge of the Dal or the Congress the rest must implicitly obey him.

The Dal must be a "Seva" Dal. The spirit of service must pervade the members. Humility and selfless service must be the characteristics of each member's contribution to the national movement. Pride, desire for power, rivalry and jealousy have no place in a "Seva" Dal.

The Dal must be a "Hindustani" Seva Dal. No narrow provincialism must be allowed to masquerade as or override nationalism. Such narrow sentiments are fatal to an organisation which wishes to serve Hindustan. The "Hindustani" Seva Dal should have no room for a member in whom the provincial feeling is not entirely subordinated to the national feeling and who does not feel that he is a member of the Dal to serve "Hindustan" and not his own province as such."

MALAVIYAJI'S BLESSINGS TO SEVA DAL.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya gave the following message to the Seva Dal:—

"You have played your part splendidly so far. Let the Seva Dal continue to do its duty to the Motherland. Let it not fail her in her hour of trial. Fight on non-violently but courageously. God bless you all."

"YOUR SACRIFICES ARE FOR ALL SUFFERING HUMANITY".

Sjt. Sherwani has given the following message to the Hindustani Seva Dal on the eve of his conviction:—

"You soldiers of Hindustani Seva Dal, the Army of Indian National Congress have demonstrated to the whole of India and the world outside that the new lead given by Mahatma Gandhi to fight the evil of exploitation of weaker races by non-violent methods is practicable.

Your sacrifices are not only driving out the unjust and atrocious system from India, thus paving a way for all suffering humanity to overthrow tyranny wherever and in whateven form it may be existing.

Go on with renewed zeal and indomitable courage. Every new form of torture should serve and I am sure will serve as a stimulant."

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

—:o:—

Results Of M. Sc. Degree Examination.

The following candidates have passed the M. Sc. Degree Examination of the Bombay University, held in June 1930:—

PASSED WITH DISTINCTION.

Mathematics (Group B.):—Vinayak Vishwanath Ketkar; Kanchanlal Nanabhai Wani.

Physics:—Kapilrai Vasanji Desai.

Chemistry:—Mangesh Vithalrao Betrabet; Vinayak Madhav Dixit; Balkrishna Harihar Iyer; Jagannath Govind Kane; Bhikaji Nanabhai Katrak; Venugopalsn Mudambai; Narsimha Murty Nadigar; Drupadarao Bhaskerrao Pandya; Sarabhai Mathurbai Patel; Zaver Harkha Patel; Vinayak Anant Patwardhan; Gundu Gadiyara Rao; Keshao Mahsbleshwar Samant; Laloobhai Dahyabhai Shah; Mangesh Ganesh Tendulkar.

Geology:—Kamalakant Vaman Kelkar.

PASS.

Mathematics (Group A.):—Vinayak Balwant Cholkar.

Mathematics (Group B.):—Ramakrishna Rango Chaudhari; Vishwanath Keshav Karandikar; Wenktesh Hari Saraph.

Physics:—Ragunath Vinayak Barve: Vinayak Kunvarji Shah.

Chemistry:—S. Venkata Krishna Vithal Bell; Jagannath Sakharam Chaubal; Nariman Bomanshah Choksey; Padmakant Narsingrao Desai; Rustum Pestonji Ghaswalla; Narsinha Gundo Joshi; Raghunath Damodar Kotwal; Prabhudas Harilal Parikh; Pragjeebhai Prabhudas Patel; Narsinh Muljibhai Shah.

Botany: Bhimbhai Lalbhai Desai; S. A. Kabir; Babu Narhar Mulay; Ramrao Atmaram Narke.

Zoology:—Dattatrya Shamrao Deshpande.

Vinayak Vishwanath Ketkar (No. 8) wins the Moos Medal. The award of the Ratanji Ranchhodji Desai Gold Medal will be declared later.

—:o:—

5 CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED.

—:o:—

For Cutting Toddy Trees.

DHARWAR, Aug. 6.

Five prominent workers from Gadag Messers Anantrao Sawkar, Laxmanrao Asundi, Mudligerrao Kulkarni, Rangappa Binkadkatti. Bhinmaraddi were convicted on the 4th instant under Sec. 147, 447, 426 I. P. C. for cutting toddy trees Rs. 100 fine in default 4 months R. I. Mr. Sawkar has nominated Mr. Narayanrao Vaidya to take his place.

In addition to 8 workers already arrested at Koddur 2 more arrests were made, Messrs. Deshpande and Gudiappa Hallikeri. The latter is a prominent Lingaya worker who was recently organising the Marwar district for civil disobedience.

On learning of the arrests of the President of the Congress and other prominent leaders the citizens of Sirsi numbering 2000 went out into the forest, cut wood belonging to Government brought it back into the city and sold it by public auction. Forest officials were present all along. Arrests have been made.

Mr. Magadi Congress organiser, has been arrested at Siddapur.

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